

Daily Worker Annual Subscription Drive Now on In Full Blast! GET IN ON IT!

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Vol. II. No. 100.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1925

Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

FIGHT ON LANDIS PLAN GROWING Minneapolis Labor Rallies to Communists

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HOW would you like to read an original draft of the Communist Manifesto? Perhaps it never occurred to you that such a treasure existed, but it does, and the Daily Worker Publishing Company has done the trick of making this historic document available to the workers in a neat, artistic and cheap form, thru its Little Red Library series. The little book is entitled, "Principles of Communism." It was written by Frederick Engels, the co-worker of Marx and one of the founders of modern socialism.

THIS little book costs only ten cents. You can buy one dozen of them for one dollar. Thousands of them of this booklet should be distributed among the workers of the United States. And it is a simple matter. How could any member of the DAILY WORKER who is in sympathy with our movement, spend a dollar better than by investing it in a dozen of these little books and distributing them among the wage slaves?

THOUSANDS of these little trouble makers for capitalism have already been sold. The figure must reach hundreds of thousands. The American workers can be reached and one of the most effective ways to get them thinking about their status in this capitalist world is to pass them a piece of literature that is easy to read, convincing and revolutionary. This is not a review of "Principles of Communism," merely an announcement. Read this little gem and pass it along to your fellow workers.

SEVERAL states of this union have passed laws making it unlawful to teach the theory of evolution. One of these places for instance is Tennessee. A teacher of biology in the local high school at Dayton violated this law by telling his pupils that man was not fashioned out of a flat-till of earth, by the hand of God, but was the product of evolution from a lower form of life, a process that went on thru millions of years.

THE teacher was arrested. He is a lucky teacher that he did not live a few hundred years ago. Had he made such a statement, his ears would now be decorating the cross on some Dayton church and his infidel tongue would be securely nailed up on some wall, where the sight of it could be enjoyed by the pious townspeople. As it is, nothing worse than a little publicity will happen to the teacher. The supreme court will finally hear the case and say whether the law under which the teacher was arrested, is in conflict with the basic law of the land or not. It is quite likely that the learned judges will bring God a little more up to date. Capitalism no longer has much use for the old specimen. A good capitalist God can believe in evolution in the field of biology while renouncing it sociologically.

WAR was not such a bad thing after all, declared Commander Evangelist Booth of the salvation army. Not (Continued on page 2)

REDS CAMPAIGN UNITES WORKERS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Challenge Labor Fakers in Election Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—The workers of Minneapolis are being aroused to a realization of their class interests in the city election campaign now going on. It is the first campaign that ever shows itself before the workers. The others are trying to buy the election with high priced campaign posters.

Since 1920 the labor movement has all but been destroyed in this city. From a membership of 25,000 the unions are now down to about 5,000. The campaign of the Communist candidates is clarifying the workers as to the cause of this weakness. The workers show great eagerness in learning the facts as put forth by our party. Our advocacy of industrial unionism to be brought about thru our amalgamation, our campaign in behalf of a class labor party, our demand for higher wages and improved working conditions and the defeat of the "open shop" are reaching the ears of the workers such as they never did before.

Unit of Labor Against Capitalists. The reactionary labor officials such as Cramer, Van Lear, and others of the same type are being called upon by the Communist speakers to explain their efforts to deliver labor-hogged to the present republican mayor—Leach, and also to explain their refusal to fight in the interests of the workers on the industrial field.

The Workers (Communist) Party is setting forth its demand for unity of all the forces of labor in the struggle against capitalism, the speakers (Continued on page 4)

COURT TO DECIDE ON ANCIENT INJUNCTION AGAINST MINE UNION

WHEELING, W. Va., May 7.—Judge W. E. Baker will announce his decision upon the demurrer filed in the contempt case against officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America, tomorrow, he announced today.

Argument in the case, which has been interrupted by routine matters was closed yesterday. Operators contend that efforts of union miners to organize the non-union mines of the Panhandle district constitute a violation of the injunction granted many years ago. The miners' attorneys filed a demurrer, on which the court will rule.

20,000 UNEMPLOYED IN MAY DAY FRANTIC RUSH FOR 700 FORD JOBS

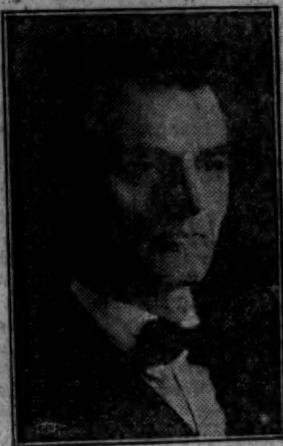
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—The Minneapolis plant of the Ford Motor Co. began operations here May 1, with a crew of 700 workers. Officials of the company announced that although only 700 were needed to start this new plant in operation, over 20,000 workers applied for jobs.

S. A. Stollwagen, manager of the Minneapolis assembling plant announced that ultimately 15,000 workers would be employed, but that the process of setting the new wheels in motion would be a gradual one, resembling the slow projection of a picture on a screen. Work at the plant during May will be confined to assembling cars and trucks, but this operation, beginning on a small scale, will be increased gradually as the machinery gathers speed and momentum, until a production rate is attained which will result in an output of 2,500 cars for the month of May. Officials of the company have declined to state when the process of manufacturing cars in their entirety would be undertaken in the Twin City plant. This, however, is not likely to be very soon.

Ever since the building of the factory was started, about a year ago, the

MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNIST CANDIDATES

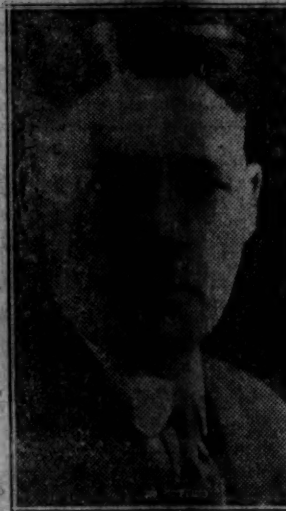


L. A. ROSELAND
For Alderman, 10th Ward

THE PLATFORM OF THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATES

PARTY PLATFORM.

THE Workers (Communist) Party, of which the above candidates are members, has persistently fought to unite all the forces of labor in the struggle to prevent the capitalist class from reducing the wages and living standards of the workers. In Minneapolis the bosses organized in the citizens' alliance have waged a ruthless war against the workers in an effort to destroy their organizations thus rendering them helpless in the struggle. In this attack they have been to a very great extent successful due in part to the activities of the trade union officials and to the capitalist control of the present city and state governments. The socialist labor group in the council, instead of fighting to protect the interests of the workers, have used their offices to serve only their own political interests. The Workers (Communist) Party knows that the working class is capable of successfully defending itself against the capitalist attack and calls upon the workers to or-



DAN W. STEVENS
For Mayor

ganize their forces under the leadership of the Communist on the basis of the following program:

- (a) The immediate launching of a campaign to organize the unorganized workers.
- (b) Day labor on all city work, with union wages and working conditions, instead of the present practice of "selling" contracts for city jobs to the contractor who is willing to pay the most graft to city officials.
- (c) Capitalism is always able to use the unemployed workers to lower wages and to force unbearable working conditions upon the workers in the shops, therefore we demand either work or trade union wages for the unemployed.
- (d) A campaign to wipe out child labor in all department stores and factories. In order that workers may send their children to school instead of into industry, we demand that the city give full maintenance to all workers' children attending school.
- (e) The socialization of all public service corporations with their control and administration vested in the unions.



C. A. HATHAWAY
For Alderman, 1st Ward

(f) The use of the police and military forces as instruments in the hands of the workers to be used by them in their struggle against capitalism instead of vice versa as is the case at present.

- (g) The abolition of the injunction in labor disputes.
 - (h) The release of all workers imprisoned because of their activity in behalf of their class.
 - (i) The recognition of the first workers' and peasants' government—Soviet Russia.
 - (j) The formation of a labor party to include all working class groups both economic and political.
 - (k) The amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions.
 - (l) The establishment of unity in the international trade union movement.
- The Workers (Communist) Party knows that these demands cannot be secured by the workers' under capitalism. We set forth the above demands because we know they represent the needs of the workers and we therefore pledge the entire power of the Communist movement to bring about the overthrow of the present capitalist government and the establishment of a government of workers and poor farmers in its place.

MOROCCANS TAKE MORE OUTPOSTS LICKING FRENCH

Imperialism in Africa Defended by France

PARIS, France, May 7.—Thirteen more French soldiers were killed when the Rifian natives of Morocco attacked French block houses along the border of French and Spanish Morocco, according to a foreign office statement.

The number killed must have been considerably higher, according to reports from Morocco.

Capture Nine Forts.

The foreign office admits that the Moroccan natives have swept past nine French outposts, capturing the blockhouses, and gutting the soldiers off from food, water and supplies.

The battle line between the native North Africans and the French army which is fighting in the interests of French imperialism, extends along a front of more than 100 miles along the Bibane mountains. The fighting continues north of Fez, the key to the interior of North Morocco.

Socialists Fight Colonialism.

The Spanish, who have been beaten back to the frontiers, have given over the actual defense of European conquest in Africa to the French. The Paineve government, which includes the socialists, are the chief champions of European imperialism in its fight to conquer the native Africans.

Marshal Lyautey, the military dictator of the North African colony, now has sixteen battalions of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry, twelve batteries of artillery, and a well equipped aviation corps in the field to subdue the native Moroccans.

Charged With Killing Stack

CAIRO, Egypt, May 7.—Nine natives has been placed on trial here charged with the murder of the former British minister, Sir Lee Stack.

SOCIALIST RENEGADES, VAN LEAR AND HARTHILL, COMMIT TREASON AGAINST WORKERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

INTRODUCTION.—In the present city campaign, both Van Lear and Lewis Harthill, are supporting the entire reactionary ticket headed by Mayor Leach. Only a few years ago, Van Lear was elected mayor of the city as an avowed socialist. Today he is in the camp of the reactionaries. They both are engaged in an unscrupulous campaign of denunciation, misrepresentation and vilification of the Communist and progressive movement of the working class.

The "Minneapolis" is the official organ of this pair of labor blackbirds. It is financed practically by the Citizens' Alliance. It was not so very long ago, when Van Lear advocated the amalgamation of craft unions. This he did at the Kansas City convention of the Machinists back in 1912. On the strength of his militant attitude on questions affecting the welfare of the working class, the workers reposed faith and confidence in him as a leader.

The article which follows is evidence of the fact that when these renegades commence to desert the class struggle, they don't stop on this side of hell.

The Facts About the Minneapolis Daily Star

IN 1919, Van Lear became one of the principal promoters of the Daily Star. It was his contention that the workers needed a daily paper. He used to call both the Journal and Tribune, "capitalistic rags," which, in fact, they are. Therefore, he maintained, it was the duty of the workers to establish a "workers' press."

This Daily Star business was a gigantic promotion scheme. Van Lear took it upon himself to win the faith and confidence of the working class, for the new enterprise.

COAL MINED IN UNITED STATES HELPS BREAK STRIKE ON BESCO

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, May 7.—The first consignment of coal from the United States, imported to beat down the strike of miners of District 26, arrived Monday on the steamer Suffolk.

The coal is imported from the states by the British Empire Steel corporation, the most bitter foe of the United Mine Workers and other unions in the dominion. The cargo contains 7,000 tons.

WIN STRIKE AGAINST DISCHARGE OF MAY DAY DEMONSTRATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PARIS, May 7.—The striking city transport workers who struck Tuesday against the discharge of 200 workers who had led the May Day strike demonstration are back to work after complete surrender by the company.

The strikers were informed by their delegates that the company had agreed to reinstate, without exception or punishment, all the men who quit their jobs on May Day. The 200 men who were under suspension are to receive pay for the two days they were laid off.

LABOR FAKERS TRY PRAYER IN MINERS' STRIKE

Starving, Evicted; Are Expelled If Armed

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 7.—If the West Virginia miners are inspired with spirit of battle against the savage oppression of the operators and their servile state government, it is not by reason of any militant leadership. Thruout the strike the Bittner international leadership, together with the district and sub-district leaders have shown the most craven soul. Only the miners themselves, starving, poorly clad and desperate are noble and determined.

God and the Devil. Last Saturday, Van Bittner spoke to a packed theater in Fairmont. The meeting opened and also closed with prayer, led by Rev. M. Taggart. In the course of Bittner's speech, the following pearls of wisdom were dropped:

"We realize that in our ranks little children go to bed hungry. We realize that miners must sacrifice. But we do it with the spirit of patriotism. The United Mine Workers is a God-fearing, Christian, American institution. I believe that God will finally triumph over the Devil.

Union Expels Any Armed Worker. "They say the mine workers are Bolsheviks. I stand here pledged to the government of this state and the government of the United States of America to maintain the government. I don't want any of you to commit a breach of the peace. We promised the governor that any man found on the picket-line with a gun would be expelled. We are doing that."

Meanwhile the capitalist papers were gloating at the way the strikers parading to the picket lines were confronted by the armed force of the capitalist dictatorship. Here are some (Continued on page 2)

'LABOR' BANK OF PHILADELPHIA IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Claim Frozen Assets Enough to Cover

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Producers' and Consumers' Bank, a "labor bank" established by the efforts of one hundred and thirty labor organizations, is in the hands of a receiver, Albert M. Greenfield, a real estate operator appointed by the court on a petition filed by creditors.

The bank was organized by prominent labor leaders and opened on February 1, 1922, with \$500,000 deposits. It now has 7,500 depositors and the sum owing them is \$1,412,540.51. The trust assets are \$2,732,807.23. The liabilities are \$2,456,233.62. The assets are said to be incapable of immediate liquidation.

When founded, it was thought to secure a majority of labor men on the board by the charter provision that three-fifths of it should be labor representatives.

STRIKE SPREADS ON "OPEN SHOP" MARKET PROJECT

Carpenters, Laborers Join Builders' Walkout

Construction work on the new Chicago market project, at 14th St. and Racine avenue, where close to two thousand bricklayers, plasterers, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, structural iron workers and tile setters are on strike against the open shop, was at a standstill yesterday.

The strike was called by the Chicago Building Trades Council, in an effort to unionize several hundred common laborers, carpenters and cement workers, who were hired on the non-union "Landis award" basis.

Cement Machines Idle. The huge cement mixing machines, which until the strike had been pouring a steady stream of cement into the walls of the twenty million dollar structures, were idle yesterday. A large number of carpenters, who were at work on the non-union basis, joined the walkout as did some of the laborers.

Some of the laborers at work yesterday declared they would join the strike this morning, while others will finish out the week and walk out Monday. Thruout the day, laborers and carpenters were straggling away from work, when they realized there was a strike on.

Scab Company Asks Conference

Humors were being spread that the Building Trades Council had effected a settlement and would send the strikers back to work, but J. Conroy, secretary of the council, denied this, declaring, "There is no change in the situation."

The McLennan Construction company, which is constructing the huge market to replace the old S. Water St. market, has been conferring with the building trades' representatives, but no statement was issued as to the results of these conferences. The building trades unions have thus far made no attempt to picket the struck project, and the organized laborers who joined the walkout declared that if the union men were allowed by their officials to picket, every man on the job could be brought out on strike immediately.

Police Called Out

Several flivver squads were in evidence around the plant, which covers four blocks. There were numerous armed plain clothes detectives and private guards.

The construction work will be completely tied up by Monday if the building trades union officials keep the union men from their jobs until that time. The strike of the iron and steel workers has tied up carpenter work and cement work, together with most of the common labor work.

The "Landis award" non-union workers, are highly dissatisfied with the conditions, and are anxious to join the union. They declare that the boss system, with numerous bosses to speed them up, prevails. Since the work began, they have been watched by armed guards, the workmen declare.

Senator Wheeler's Client Found Guilty in Oil Fraud Case

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 7.—Found guilty of the illegal use of the mails in promoting an oil syndicate, Gordon Campbell declared he will appeal to the circuit court at San Francisco.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler has Campbell's lawyer in his oil deals. Wheeler was found not guilty when tried for misusing his office to aid his client.

International Plunderers Meet

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 7.—The Pan-American union has selected Aug. 2, 1926 as the date for the assembling of the international commission of jurists at Rio de Janeiro for consideration of the codification of international law. The main task of the jurists will be to formulate laws whereby American imperialism can legally plunder the Latin-American countries.

CAL SILENT ON BROKE FARMERS' RULES FOR RICH

Coolidge Refuses to Answer Tax Questions

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Five questions have been asked of President Coolidge by the Farmers' National Council, since the White House spokesman has asked for a summer of silence on governmental matters. They are:

"Does your plan of tax reduction include reduction of the internal revenue taxes, nearly \$600,000,000 of which are paid by the workers and poor farmers, who now pay infinitely more taxes in proportion to their ability to pay than your secretary of the treasury or any other extremely wealthy person?"

The Bankrupt Farmer
"Do you think Secretary Mellon, Senator Butler, Judge Gary and Wm. Wood of the woolen trust are entitled to the benefits of the present tariff on products in which they are interested, until they lay their costs of production on the tariff commission's table, as the farmers have done and are ready to do?"

"Why doesn't the federal trade commission start its investigation of open price associations and of the power trust as ordered by the senate?"

"How many hundreds of thousands more farmers do you hold should be bankrupted off their farms, before the agricultural situation attains the dignity of a vital issue?"

Cal Maintains Silence
"Since the government's approval was necessary to the entering of the packers' consent decree, how long will respect for courts and government continue if this decree is suspended, without at least appeal to the highest court in the land?"

Coolidge's only response thus far is to deny that he has legal authority to interfere in the packers' trust case.

Baltimore May 1st Rally Protests Sentence of Crouch and Trumbull

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—At our May Day celebration the best attended mass meeting yet held here, we did not forget the two privates, Crouch and Trumbull, convicted for their mously adopted declaring that we, in principle. Resolutions were unanimously passed against the high-handed, savage and unjustifiable court-martial that condemned privates Crouch and Trumbull to inhuman sentences that amount to a living death in a military prison—demand the immediate release of the aforesaid soldiers and the punishment of the officers responsible for their imprisonment.

More Delay in Teapot Case.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Government oil counsel seeking new conspiracy indictments against the principals in the naval oil reserve scandal today decided to postpone presentation of their case until the additional grand jury meets here Monday.

Previously they had planned to go ahead before the special grand jury. The last minute decision to alter the procedure was reached to prevent defendants filing demurrers claiming that the regular grand jury was prevented from sitting in the case.

Russia Gives Whaling Concession

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7.—Soviet Russia has granted the Vega Whaling company a fifteen year concession to operate in the Bering Sea, off the coast of Kamchatka, B. R. Anderson and company, northern Pacific agents for the corporation announce.

2,500 Chickens Burn to Death

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., May 7.—Twenty-five hundred spring chickens, owned by Andrew Parks, poultry fancier, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin which swept thru their pens early today.

Labor Fakers Try Prayer in Strike

(Continued from page 1.)
of the examples of West Virginia's capitalist press:

"Thinly Clad and Shivering."
"The men drove thru the city in trucks, closely followed by officers and state police, arriving at the mine a few minutes later. The union men parked themselves along the highway near the entrance to the mine. Many of them, thinly clad, shivering with cold as they stood the long and futile vigil. There was no disorder, and no effort was made to molest the men going to work."

"It was reported that the outfit would march down thru the residential and business section. All of the city police, augmented by special officers were about to be ordered to go to the city limits to turn the men back, when scouts reported they would come thru in trucks."

Tear Gas and Lawyers.
"No chances are being taken. The county deputies sleep each night in a room in the court house, while the day police are required to report at 3 a. m., during the favorite hours for marching."

"Officers on duty in the early morning hours and the special deputies are all heavily armed with rifles and small machine guns. Tear gas bombs are also provided for each man to use in case of emergency. Prosecuting Attorney M. V. Ordon was out early this morning. He had the day before succeeded in getting two strike-

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1.)

for Evangeline. The salvation army is of greater value to the capitalists than a fire and brimstone magician who can turn a chunk of clay into a democrat or republican politician. Among the blessings that war brought to this country is prohibition, said Miss Booth. No doubt the prohibition agents will agree. Prohibition is now among the leading industries of the land. In the same paper that carried Miss Booth's propaganda, was the story of a station-full of policemen who are charged with receiving money for protecting a rumrunner from the attentions of prohibition agents who might have charged more for protection than the police.

PROHIBITION was a blessing all right to some. We would not be surprised to learn that there is enough money running loose as a result of its operation to finance the salvation army and the anti-saloon league. The other two blessings that flowed from the war, according to Evangeline, are added membership in the salvation army and increased interest in religion and welfare work. This means more money to the professional God peddlers. Let us have more and better wars! If any deluded christian was under the impression that followers of Jesus were enemies of war, they should read the history of the christian religion. It is no accident that a piece of biscuit and a glass of red eye are turned into the "body and blood of Christ" at catholic services.

EVANGELINE BOOTH, and her army of panhandlers may beat the tomatoes for another war, happy in the thought that the development of poison gas will make the next more horrible than the last. The manufacturers of wooden legs, glass eyes and other substitutes for parts of the human body carried away by shells, or carved up by bayonets will also make merry, and contribute to the treasury of the salvation army. All the churches without exception are willing to put out any kind of poison that will help the capitalists keep the workers doped and patriotic. It pays.

Seab Companies Conceal Assets.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Attorney General Sargent announced today since July 1, 1924, the bureau of investigation of the department of justice at Chicago has recovered concealed assets totalling \$211,700 in eleven bankruptcies cases.

Sargent said the principal cases involved were in the Clark Jewelry company, the Champion Tool company and the Porter Spark Plug company.

Plan New Rail Merger

Possibilities of a merger of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad with the Southern Pacific system "after the annual meeting of the management of the Southern Pacific June 1st" were divulged here today by J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island lines. Gorman's statement was made after a meeting of the Rock Island stockholders at which retiring directors were re-elected for another year.

Whitney Dodging Taxes.

LONDON, May 7.—Harry Payne Whitney, New York banker, today appealed to the house of lords over a decision that levied against him, protesting that it was assessed against stock holdings in England. He claimed England had no right to tax a non-resident.

2,500 Chickens Burn to Death

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., May 7.—Twenty-five hundred spring chickens, owned by Andrew Parks, poultry fancier, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin which swept thru their pens early today.

Labor Fakers Try Prayer in Strike

(Continued from page 1.)
of the examples of West Virginia's capitalist press:

"Thinly Clad and Shivering."
"The men drove thru the city in trucks, closely followed by officers and state police, arriving at the mine a few minutes later. The union men parked themselves along the highway near the entrance to the mine. Many of them, thinly clad, shivering with cold as they stood the long and futile vigil. There was no disorder, and no effort was made to molest the men going to work."

"It was reported that the outfit would march down thru the residential and business section. All of the city police, augmented by special officers were about to be ordered to go to the city limits to turn the men back, when scouts reported they would come thru in trucks."

Tear Gas and Lawyers.
"No chances are being taken. The county deputies sleep each night in a room in the court house, while the day police are required to report at 3 a. m., during the favorite hours for marching."

"Officers on duty in the early morning hours and the special deputies are all heavily armed with rifles and small machine guns. Tear gas bombs are also provided for each man to use in case of emergency. Prosecuting Attorney M. V. Ordon was out early this morning. He had the day before succeeded in getting two strike-

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL DEFENDS CZECH EDITOR

Was Arrested on Charge of Labor Union 'Fink'

The Labor Defense Council, national headquarters in Chicago, is just in receipt of certain legal documents pertaining to the deportation case of Emmanuel Vajtauer, editor of the Odra, a Czech Communist newspaper, which reveals the manner in which the immigration act of May, 1924 works.

Vajtauer was arrested for a deportation hearing in Chicago on April 4, 1924 as a result of an "anonymous complaint" from a so-called "union man," to the effect that Editor Vajtauer was "inciting the people against the government and convincing them that their only hope was in the Communist Workers Party of America." In August, 1924 he was ordered deported, and in February, 1925 sent to Ellis Island. The case was appealed and in April, 1925 the writ was dismissed by Judge Hand who remanded Vajtauer for deportation. However, deportation has been stayed and a few days ago Vajtauer was released from Ellis Island on \$2,000 bail.

Refused to Answer.

Throughout the hearings of the case before Judge Hand of the United States district court of New York, Vajtauer availed himself of the constitutional provision that allows a defendant not to answer questions that might incriminate him. Vajtauer's hearings began before May, 1924, when the act was passed. The prosecution, United States attorney for the commissioner of immigration, introduces section 23 of the above act, which says in part: "In any deportation proceeding against any alien the burden of proof shall be upon such alien to show that he entered the United States lawfully."

The prosecution completely fell down in proving its case against Vajtauer. The judge admitted that. But at the same time he was forced to take cognizance of section 23 of the immigration act. Judge Hand said: "A refusal to furnish evidence for what ever reason and a reliance solely on the defendant's passport does not meet the burden of proof or require the government to go further."

Continuing the Fight.

In other words section 23 is designed to give the prosecution in deportation cases full leeway and while it does not prohibit the use of the constitutional provision that allows refusal to answer incriminating questions, it nevertheless makes it dangerous for the defendant to avail himself of it and at the same time take upon himself the complete burden of proof.

The Labor Defense Council is continuing the fight against Vajtauer's deportation. The case, which is the usual deportation frame-up of the United States department of labor will be carried to the limit. Any one wishing to contribute to the legal fund for the carrying on of this and many other cases can send donations to The Labor Defense Council, 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Klan Main Issue in Primary Poll of Indiana Mayors

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
GARY, Ind., May 7.—The Ku Klux Klan candidate for mayor on the republican ticket, Floyd Williams, won the nomination in the primaries here with a plurality of 3,000 votes. Klan candidates were overwhelmingly defeated in South Bend, however.

Municipal primary elections were held in all sections of Indiana. The Klan was the principal issue, and Klan and anti-Klan nominees won about the same number of victories.

In Indianapolis, John L. Duvall, endorsed by the Klan, won the republican nomination for mayor by a plurality of 6,000.

Soviet Envoy to Japan Says U. S. Recognition Near

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
TOKYO, Japan, May 7.—Victor Kopp, first Soviet Russian ambassador to Japan, declared his belief that the recognition of Russia by Japan would influence the attitude of the United States toward Russia. Opinion generally in Russia was that the change of American secretaries of state was a factor in American recognition, Kopp said.

M. Kopp said that the next move toward Soviet recognition is up to Washington, as Soviet Russia has stated her position, which remains unchanged.

Mellon Rebuked by Governor.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland, today refused to comply with a request of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that Maryland assign a number of free automobile licenses and operators' permits for use of federal prohibition agents.

Ritchie informed Mellon that automobiles of dry agents would be subject to the same requirements as cars of other government officials.

COMMUNIST STRIKE AGAINST HINDENBURG BACKED BY WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BERLIN, Germany, May 7.—The Communist Workers' Councils have endorsed the call of the Communist Party of Germany for a 24-hour general strike on Monday, May 12, when Hindenburg is due to be inaugurated in Berlin.

The Communist Party's manifesto against the menace of monarchy has stiffened the opposition of the workers within the social democratic party to president elect Hindenburg. Many of the workers will join in the general strike called by the Communists.

The socialist party contest of Hindenburg's election, on the ground that pressure was exerted on many workers, forcing them to vote for the monarchist, will come up in the election court, composed of five deputies, tomorrow.

The Communists are continuing their demand for amnesty for class war prisoners imprisoned because of activities in Workers' organizations.

GIRL CONFESSES NEGRO ATTACKER STORY WAS HOAX

Virginia Mob Arrests 2 Negroes for "Rape"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BRISTOL, Va., May 7.—A mob of 1,000 persons aided by the entire police force gave up a search for a Negro accused of raping an 11 year old girl when the girl Thelma McCary, confessed she was "joking."

The mob searched several nearby counties, terrorizing Negro quarters, holding up Negroes on the streets and searching them, and setting bloodhounds on the "trail" of the Negro.

The girl went to a filling station on Sixth St., and told several loungers there, that a Negro had attacked her. All the white men in town were called out and began the man hunt. Two Negroes had been arrested charged with the "crime" before the girl confessed.

Several of those taken into custody were threatened with lynching. The girl described her attacker minutely. Later, in her confession, the girl said: "No Negro attacked me, but I spread the alarm because I was late for school and was afraid my father would whip me. I tore my dress to help make the men believe me."

Comrade Felix Will Speak on Shoe Making Trade in U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK, May 7.—An important meeting of comrades of the electrical shoe repairing trade who are interested in going to Soviet Russia, will be held on May 10, 7:30 p. m. at 535 East 146th St. Applicants for membership in this new group are welcome.

Comrade Felix will gladly communicate additional information. Address him c/o Frushin, 2110 Honeywell Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Chicagoan's Average Life 42 Years, Say Homeopathic Docs

Homeopathic doctors in convention here at the Auditorium Hotel, say that the average span of life in Chicago is 42 years, 12 years longer than it was in 1837, when 55 per cent of the deaths were of children under 5 years. A better understanding of sanitation is responsible for the improved condition.

Legion Drive Falls

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The American Legion drive for funds has utterly failed in New Orleans altho sponsored by the Mayor and high society.

It is a noticeable fact that society and the Mayor have not been recorded as donating, the working man and woman being the target for the fund solicitors.

Claim Escape from Bandits.

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—The three British citizens kidnapped by Mexican bandits near Cuatitlan, north of Mexico City, Monday, reported their escape to the British consul of Cuatitlan today. They were Mrs. J. N. Westerland, Elizabeth Best and Frank Doughty.

Militarists Busy in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, May 7.—The first Nicaraguan aviation meet is on here. The militarists are pushing plans for a mail service to be conducted with planes that can easily be converted to war use.

Argentina to Export Gold

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 7.—It is reported that Argentina intends soon to permit the exportation of gold. The bank of conversion has accumulated \$420,000,000 in gold, it is reported.

Now The Middle Class Howls Because Workers Are Spending Too Little

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, "business," big and little, is letting out an awful howl, because it is claimed the people are taking "too literally," the advice of "Cautious Cal" Coolidge, to economize.

The retailers especially, a large mass of small business profiteers, who have put in their spring and summer stocks on a big scale, lament that the buyers have gone on a strike. They are not comforted in the least by the soothing press dispatches coming out of Washington, that a misinterpretation has been placed on the utterances of the White House oracle.

There is the straw hat business, for instance, just opening up for the summer months. The merchants complain that, "If President Coolidge says he is having his straw hat of 1922 pressed once more, instead of buying a new one, nobody else will buy a new one." The clothing profiteers complain that the president's refusal to buy a new Easter suit had the same effect on their business.

This phenomenon is taking on considerable proportions. Senators and representatives, since congress adjourned, have been back home, and they have heard the kicks of their local business backing. They have not been slow to register the complaints at the White House, while the Washington Rotary Club has been in special session to consider this calamity.

The whole drive will now be to preach "economy" in government and not for the individual. As one irate petty bourgeois put it, if the president wants to economize, let him get rid of his yacht, the Mayflower, kept at government expense, costing at least \$100,000 per year. They say that would be real "economy." But there is no danger that Coolidge will do that. He needs his yacht for junketing expeditions down the Potomac River, when so-called "progressive" congressmen are taken along and beaten into line for the administration's policies, which means, for the interests of the big capitalists. The yacht, Mayflower, is worth much more than \$100,000 annually to Wall Street, and if it can get the government at Washington to spend that amount, it will prevent a drain on its own loose change.

All of this, however, is but another indication of the bankrupt mind of little business, that tries vainly to solve its harassing problems.

It vainly strives to find a solution for its difficulties under the capitalist system. The little business man never learns, until bankrupt or some absorbing monopoly, usually the chain store, plunges him into the ranks of the working class. As an exploited wage-slave his eyes are forced open, and he is compelled to see.

The great masses of consumers in the United States are not buying today, not because Coolidge has urged "economy" upon them, but because they haven't the money to buy. In New England the workers are economizing because Coolidge's own campaign manager, the textile multi-millionaire, Butler, has forced wage cuts upon them. They were unable to successfully fight this plundering of their already slender pay envelopes.

The terrible scourge of unemployment that has been visited upon the coal mining fields of the nation, has not only cut the buying power of hundreds of thousands of these workers, but laid waste whole cities, as coal miners move en masse hunting jobs in other industries.

The almost complete closing down of the huge carshops of the Northwestern Railroad, in Chicago, followed by similar action in many other cities, is only a symptom of the jobless disease that is creeping over the nation's whole transportation system.

With the coming in of the new crops, the prices for agricultural products will again fall to rock bottom as the farmer comes to market to sell. The farmer will again consider himself lucky if he can raise enough cash to pay interest on his debts and meet his immediate needs, which do not include the purchase of "new duds" at the city store.

Compare with the wail of the overstocked retailer, the recent propaganda of the officials of the Printers' Union, that the workers were spending too much, that the installment payment plan was helping them go into debt. The labor bureaucracy joins the bourgeoisie in an effort to make conditions bearable under capitalism, in spite of the fact that one yells the workers spend too much, the other too little.

But the fake cure-alls of these apologists for capitalist exploitation and robbery will in time become fully revealed to an increasingly intelligent and class conscious working class. The evils of the profit system will be chalked up against it, where they belong. Capitalism will be crushed under the weight of an intelligent working-class opposition. Only the Communists educate the workers to a realization of this lone solution of their problem.

STORY OF IRISH FAMINE WILL BE TOLD TONIGHT AT MASS MEETING

The story of the famine situation in Ireland will be told this evening by John P. McCarthy, who has just returned from a visit to the west of Ireland, at a mass meeting in North Side Turner Hall, 827 North Clark St., near Chicago Avenue.

McCarthy returned to this country to take up famine relief work after he had made a tour of the most severely affected spots in the famine region. In thousands of homes even the humble potato has not a place on the bill of fare. The standard of living of those poor people is usually low, so much so, that even a slight change for the worse even in the best of times makes their condition desperate.

The Workers International Relief with headquarters in Berlin has sent out a call to its sections in all countries to send aid to the starving workers and peasants of west Ireland. The Russian, German and British workers have sent contributions. America is expected to send more than all other countries together. There are about 15 millions of the

Irish race in America. The overwhelming majority of them are workers. It is to those particularly that their brothers and sisters in Ireland look for aid.

Other speakers on the program tonight will be William F. Dunne, T. J. O'Flaherty and Robert Totten. The meeting is arranged by the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee. Slides of Irish scenes, will also be shown.

Quakes in Philippines

MANILA, May 7.—Considerable damage through the southern Philippines as a result of the epidemic of earthquake shocks which has plagued the islands the last few days was feared by weather bureau officials here today.

Seven shocks have been felt within the last 16 hours. Negro's province was reported to have felt the tremors most severely, machinery in several sugar plantations having been dislodged from their positions.

Send this PROPAGANDA SUB to a worker to "Make Another Communist!"

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

If You Make the Sub For a Year—

Be sure to ask for the special leather binder containing not only for your use and a full descriptive catalogue of all Communist publications and literature. It is given ONLY to those who have secured a year's sub (or \$4.00 worth of subs) on which no commission is deducted. Ask for the leather binder—you'll like it!

TWO ADVANTAGES

While You Build The Labor Movement.

With every year's sub to the DAILY WORKER you will receive a half year's sub to the WORKERS MONTHLY.—A Communist magazine. This will be sent direct to you or anyone else you may choose. Be sure to specify.

OR

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

Expose Treason of Renegade Socialists in Minneapolis

(Continued from page 1)

traitor to the working class. The paper finally appeared in 1920. Van Lear was on the board of directors, to act as the watchdog of the interests of the working class. I shall now trace, step by step, and strictly according to the indisputable facts in the case, how Van Lear stole the Star from the farmers and workers, in a legal way, and converted it into the property of the capitalist class.

Van Lear Starts Fight on Gaston. Mr. Herbert Gaston was the first editor of the Star. He was a gentleman and a scholar. He edited the paper on a truly progressive policy. He also assembled a progressive staff of writers, who knew how to write for the cause of the farmers and workers.

Gaston himself wrote the universal appreciated "Topics of the Day." In this column he expounded genuine farm economics, which won the admiration of the farmers everywhere. He really instructed the farmers concerning their ever growing plight, because he knew how and he possessed the courage of his convictions. The farmers were greatly delighted.

Gaston had a man of real talent editor of foreign news, Mr. Adler. Adler mirrored in a most effective style, the imperialistic slaughter going on throughout the world. He published accounts of the capitalist struggle for oil, coal, shipping and markets generally, in which he showed how the working classes bled themselves white for a wretched cause.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was alarmed. It feared the able editorship of Gaston. The facts which Gaston presented daily to the farmers and workers, would, if left unchecked, soon destroy their political power.

They also hated the work of Adler, who was exposing the unholy game of international war. The capitalists cannot afford to let the people understand the economic nature of war. It means the doom of war. Therefore, both Gaston and Adler became the special objects of the ire of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. This is not difficult to understand.

The capitalists established a contact with Van Lear, who proceeded in a planned fashion, to harass Gaston. His first attack was made on Adler. He demanded that Adler should go as a member of the board of directors. Van Lear was helped by Thomas V. Sullivan.

However, Gaston held the fort valiantly. Van Lear fought Adler persistently, as he fights better for capitalism than he ever did for the workers. The fight lasted months. Then Gaston was forced to give in, in order to obtain the support of Van Lear and company for finances. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce scored its first victory, thru the person of Van Lear.

The victory of Van Lear on the question of Adler, spurred him onto a fresh challenge, this time against Gaston himself. The capitalists could not wait; they wanted the head of Gaston quickly. They got it.

The war on Gaston came in the form of attacking his anti-vice and gambling den crusades. Van Lear was opposed to the policy of exposing these immoral joints, undoubtedly because he had received much financial support from them, in the shape of "campaign contributions," as a candidate for office. It may also be that his opposition to Gaston's moral policy, was based on principle.

The more Van Lear pressed for a cessation of the exposures of immorality, the stronger Gaston pursued his attacks on vice.

One day Mr. Gaston left for Chicago. Van Lear was at the office. An article exposing a new gambling den was set up. Van Lear heard about it. He flew down stairs in a rage, seized the stereotyped story, and in a true Van Learesque fashion, smashed it on the floor. He vowed that no more such rubbish would ever appear in the Star.

The fight waxed hot and long. The paper needed money. Van Lear and company refused to consent, as members of the board, to the financial plans of Gaston. Gaston, as a consequence, was put in the position of either succumbing to the dictates of Van Lear and company, or getting off the paper. In fact this proposition was actually made to him.

Gaston was too honorable a man to play the role of stool pigeon for the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He therefore resigned as editor, with his flag flying high.

Van Lear, in carrying out his promise to the workers, "I will protect the interests of the workers on the paper," hired a sports writer by the name of Fred Coburn, to edit the paper. This gentleman could not tell the difference between a trade union and a threshing machine. He was as immune to social and economic ideas, as is a piece of glass. However, Van Lear wanted the readers to get expert advice on golf, polo, baseball, football and tennis. That's why the Star was started. The capitalist press is sadly deficient in handling this sort of stuff, so extremely important for the culture of the working classes.

The ruin of the Star was now complete; it remained for the capitalists to take actual possession of the plant and the property. Van Lear set himself to accomplish this job at once. How the Star Was Stolen from the Farmers and Workers.

Under the absolute regime of Van

COMMUNISTS GET ENDORSEMENT OF MACHINISTS' LODGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—Lodge No. 81, International Association of Machinists at its last regular meeting gave its endorsement to Dan. W. Stevens, the Communist candidate for mayor and also to C. A. Hathaway and L. A. Roseland the Communist candidates for alderman in the first and tenth wards respectively.

This meeting was attended by Harley P. Nickerson of Milwaukee, international vice president of the machinists' union, who tried to swing the local behind "Bill" Johnston and his infamous B. & O. plan. The Communist members of the local explained that to adopt the B. & O. plan meant the destruction of the union as a weapon in the hands of workers with which to carry on the struggle against the capitalists for improved working conditions and appealed to the members to support the program of the left wing led by the T. U. E. L. They called upon those present to vote for the Anderson ticket for the sole purpose of busting the Johnston machine, but to organize the left wing with the idea of placing the control of the union in their hands at the earliest possible time.

The vote of the local at this meeting was 25 for the Anderson slate and three for the Johnston machine. Nickerson left the meeting feeling rather blue after the left wing had challenged him to debate the class collaboration policy of the present leadership as opposed to the program of the class struggle advanced by the left wing.

Lear, the Star became so rotten and treacherous to the workers and farmers, that it simply was unbearable. It sabotaged farmer-labor candidates running for office. It published news against the striking shopmen. Moreover, it actually assisted the railroad to break the strike.

The management of the paper was directed to the end of destroying it financially. For instance, four foremen were employed where only one was needed in the mechanical department. This was sheer extravagance, which was cut out as soon as the capitalists got the paper. The office staff was too large by five hundred dollars per month. This item was also corrected as soon as Frissel, the financial agent of the banks, took charge. A new press costing sixty thousand dollars was purchased. There was about as much need for this press as there is for a fifth wheel on a wagon. But somebody needed a fat commission off of the purchase price. This white elephant of a press was sold soon after the farmers and workers lost the paper.

The paper, moreover, published twenty-four page editions, when eight pages would have sufficed. This was a criminal waste of paper which drained the cash of the Star.

All this reckless expenditure was calculated to wreck the Star financially, so that the "fat boys," to use Van Lear's own expression, would get it. And they did.

All this brazen treachery to the interests of the farmers and workers so enraged the stockholders, that their annual meeting held November 8, 1923, took the form of a general indignation meeting against Van Lear, at which meeting he was jeered and hooted.

They came to this meeting organized to dethrone Van Lear. They pointed loudly against all of his shady manipulations. The farmers and workers learned at this meeting the exact nature of the Star's co-operative basis. It was a fraud. Van Lear and John Thompson owned one thousand shares of common stock bought at one dollar per share. These shares represented an invested value of one thousand dollars, equaling the voting strength of about six hundred thousand dollars invested by the farmers and the workers. Some co-operation!

When Van Lear was asked how it was that he owned five hundred shares of this common stock "in the name of labor," he replied: "I bought and paid for them with my money." When this raw deal was put over the workers, the local labor fakers were interested in their pie cards, and not in the welfare of the workers whom, theoretically, they pretend to love.

At this historic meeting Van Lear was licked. A new board of directors was elected, openly hostile to the interests which Van Lear represented. The new board elected was as follows: Van Lear, Judge Harold Baker, John Thompson, A. B. Gilbert, and Thomas Sullivan who, at the first meeting of the board, resigned. Mrs. Minnie Cedarholm was unanimously elected by the four other members of the board to succeed Sullivan. Van Lear was elected to the new board on a compromise and not because the rank and file wanted him.

Van Lear Takes the Last Step. On January 7, 1924, the new board held a meeting. Among other proposals, the board submitted what follows, and which facts were issued in their letter to the stockholders on Jan. 19, 1924. I quote:

"Proposed Program of Economy."

"1st. The establishment of a budget system, under which costs of op-

eration of the business would be fairly established in advance and adhered to by the different departments.

"2nd. The employment of a supervising accountant to approve expense vouchers and hold expenses down to the budget allowance.

"3rd. Reduction of operating expenses by rigid economies including the allowance of printer paper so as to publish the paper approximately within its income.

"Majority of Board Favor Economy Program."

"When the recommendations were read to the full board on Jan. 7, Judge Harold Baker moved their adoption. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Cedarholm and Mr. A. B. Gilbert.

"Whereupon President Thomas Van Lear refused to put the motion, and announced that he had come to the conclusion that Judge Harold Baker and Mrs. Minnie Cedarholm were not properly elected members of the board and that he therefore had decided to refuse to recognize them further as directors.

"The ground on which Mr. Van Lear assumed to disqualify these members was that at the precise moment of their election the stock of the company held and owned by Judge Baker and Mrs. Cedarholm had not been transferred on the books of the company.

"Both Are Stockholders."

"The facts are that Judge Baker was a stockholder at the time of his election and delivered his stock for transfer to the secretary on the day of his election. Judge Baker's stock was not transferred on the books of the company until after he had taken his seat on the board but during the time that Judge Baker had served as a director his stock has been on record.

"Mrs. Minnie Cedarholm came into possession of her stock by transfer from her husband to herself and she likewise delivered her stock for transfer when she took her seat on the board.

"These facts were known to President Van Lear during the several weeks that Judge Baker and Mrs. Cedarholm have acted as directors, because Mr. Van Lear as president participated in the transfer of the stock of Judge Baker and Mrs. Cedarholm. President Van Lear had recognized these two directors at all board meetings up to Jan. 7, 1924. He found no occasion to disqualify them as members of the board nor did he at any time refuse to recognize them as members of the board until an issue arose between the three members of the board, Messrs. A. B. Gilbert and Judge Baker, and Mrs. Cedarholm on the one hand and President Van Lear and Vice President John Thompson on the other hand.

"When President Van Lear found that the power hitherto exercised by himself and Mr. Thompson to spend the money of the corporation and to determine the policy of the paper was about to be modified, he, Mr. Van Lear, assumed power to destroy the majority against him by attempting to disqualify two members of the board not in agreement with him.

"President Cannot Disqualify Members."

"Of course the president's arbitrary action did not and cannot disqualify Judge Baker and Mrs. Cedarholm on the board to which they were elected, and duly qualified by service thereon. The law does not give to the board members the right or power to disqualify each other. Only a court of law, or the stockholders themselves have power to take such action.

"Judge Baker and Mrs. Cedarholm, therefore continue to act as directors.

"Directors Continue Attendance at Board Meetings."

"The last regular meeting of the board was called for Monday, Jan. 14. Judge Baker was holding court at that time and could not be present until Thursday, Jan. 17. Directors Gilbert and Cedarholm did not for this reason attend the board meeting on Monday. Mr. Van Lear and Mr. Thompson met and adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 17 at 5:30 p. m. at which meeting all five members attended and participated in an informal discussion. President Van Lear finally called the meeting to order formally and entertained a motion from Mr. Thompson to adjourn until 1 p. m. Saturday, the board having taken no official action.

"The directors all appeared on Saturday, Jan. 19. The three majority members of the board, Messrs. Baker, Gilbert and Mrs. Cedarholm entered the board room at exactly one o'clock and were informed by Mr. Van Lear that he had already adjourned the meeting. Whereupon the three directors named again called the meeting to order as their legal right, the three being a quorum, and a majority, and proceeded to hold a board meeting. The minutes of this meeting read as follows:

"Minutes of Board Meeting."

"The board of directors of the North-east Publishing company met in the office of President Thomas Van Lear, at 1 p. m., Jan. 19, 1924. Mr. Van Lear, Mr. Baker, Mr. Gilbert and Mrs. Cedarholm being present. Mr. Van Lear notified the board that he and Mr. Thompson had adjourned the meeting and were thru for the day.

"Mr. Baker urged President Van Lear to remain at the meeting but he refused and further refused the directors the use of his office.

"Mr. Baker called the meeting to order and it was moved by Mrs. Cedarholm that the board adjourn to the secretary's office. Seconded, and

CARPENTERS' UNION IS UNANIMOUS FOR ROSELAND, COMMUNIST

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—Carpenters' Local Union No. 7, at its last regular meeting endorsed L. A. Roseland, Communist candidate for alderman in the 10th ward, by unanimous vote.

Comrade Roseland has been a member of this local for the past twelve years and is now serving as president of the Twin City Carpenters' District Council. He was one of the carpenters' delegates that was the center of the fight launched by the reactionary labor officials in their efforts to disrupt the local labor movement by expelling the Communist and left wing elements. The reactionary officials of the carpenters have also attempted to destroy the confidence held by the rank and file in Roseland, but the vote of the local at its last meeting is conclusive proof that this comrade has won the support of the rank and file because of his sincerity and because of the program that he has consistently supported.

Carried. Accordingly the board adjourned to the office of the secretary, A. B. Gilbert.

"Moved by Judge Baker that Mr. John Thompson's resignation as a director be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Cedarholm, and carried unanimously. Moved by Judge Baker that we appoint Mr. F. D. McMillan as Mr. Thompson's successor on the board of directors. Seconded by Mrs. Cedarholm and carried unanimously.

"Mr. McMillan accepted the office and agreed to serve as an active member of the board.

"Moved by Mr. Baker that we recall Mr. Van Lear as president of the board, but that Mr. Van Lear be continued as treasurer. Seconded by Mrs. Cedarholm and carried unanimously.

"Moved to elect Mr. McMillan president of the board. Seconded by Mrs. Cedarholm and carried unanimously. "Mr. McMillan accepted the office of president and agreed to serve without pay.

"Moved by Mr. Gilbert that Judge Harold Baker be elected to the office of vice-president, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thompson. Seconded by Mr. McMillan and carried unanimously.

"Moved by Judge Baker that the recommendations providing for economy presented on January 7, and which were not adopted because of the refusal of former President Van Lear to put the motion be now adopted. Seconded by Mr. Gilbert and carried unanimously.

"Moved by Judge Baker that we call a meeting of the stockholders to enable the majority members of the board to submit what action they have taken to the stockholders for their approval or disapproval.

"Meeting adjourned."

"There you have it. Van Lear disqualified the board. He does not believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat. What he enjoys is a personal, a Van Lear dictatorship, to stool on the working classes; to betray their trust for the lustre of gold.

This caricature act upon the part of Van Lear was not something which occurred to him. The hand of capitalism guided it. For the reader will take note of the important fact, stated in the above report of the new board, that "President Van Lear had recognized these two directors at all board meetings up to January 7, 1924."

Well, then, what caused him to change his conduct after that date.

When it became known to the capitalist behind Van Lear, that the economic program of the new board would save the Star for the progressive movement, they knew that the time had come for extraordinary measures. That's why Van Lear changed his mind.

As a result of this unspeakably treacherous action of Van Lear, the board called a special meeting of the stockholders for February 8, 1924, to deal with the unusual situation.

However, Van Lear and his lawyer, George B. Leonard, had everything set to spring the trap.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, Van Lear refused to make an appearance. A committee of farmers were delegated to visit him, and demand his presence at the meeting. He informed this committee, "my lawyer has instructed me not to attend." All books and records of the corporation were denied the meeting, as that would, very likely, interfere with "co-operation."

The stockholders had no other alternative left but to resort to the courts in effort to compel Van Lear to obey the law. So they did.

This action on the part of the stockholders acted as an automatic signal for some of the creditors to also go into court. On the heels of the stockholders' court action, the Seaman Paper company, a creditor of the Star, applied for a receivership, which the court granted. That meant that henceforth the Star was managed by the court.

The Star, in the course of several months, was sold to the highest bidder.

The farmers and workers were left with the opportunity to think how much clothing and the necessities of

life they denied themselves and families in order to buy shares in the Star. The workers also have now had ample time to think over the hypocritical promises which Van Lear made them when he said, "I will be there to protect the interests of the workers." He is as reliable now, as he was then.

I do not propose to insult the Tribune nor the Journal by comparing the silly Star to these organs of black reaction. The Star is an outcast in the journalistic house of prostitution. It deserves no support whatsoever from the working class and should get none.

There is the Money.

In 1921 Van Lear was a candidate for mayor. He was defeated. Leach was the victor. In that campaign, Leach said some very bad things about Van Lear. He wrote an open letter to Leach, in which he demanded that Leach produce some proof of his statements, and those of his henchmen, or stand convicted of "being a contemptible liar." That's what Van Lear, the master of bluff and bluster, wrote.

Soon after his defeat, he issued a universal appeal to the farmers and workers for funds, with which to fight Leach in the courts on a charge of slander. He meant business. The workers and farmers, taking cognizance of the cause for which the appeal was made, responded with their dollars.

This historical legal action vanished mysteriously into the clouds. The money was collected. But no action resulted. What happened to these funds? Nobody knows. No accounting was ever made. If this is not stealing from the working classes, then what does stealing consist of? There are men in the penitentiary for doing less than this. Van Lear is as truthful now, as he was when he circulated that appeal.

Moreover, this renegade socialist, who used to spread the doctrine of the class struggle; who preached amalgamation, has been the boom political figure of Leach since 1922. The man whom he virtually called a "contemptible liar" in 1921. No, Van Lear is not a comedian; he is a political hypocrite. In 1923 he says, "we could do worse than not to endorse Leach for mayor." It is simply revolting, this black record of his, as it trails over the body of the working class movement.

But it is not for nothing that the Minneapolis chamber of commerce had Van Lear riding in a back seat with them over the state, in their magnificently appointed special train in 1923. Van Lear was advising the farmers to "eat more wheat." Apparently he thought that they were eating oats.

Van Lear is now associated with Lewis Harthill in the publication of that harum-scarum rag called "Minnesota." With this last venture of political depravity, he has hit the very bottom of political baseness. He can't go any lower.

Since he handed over the Star to the capitalists, his job there was done. His mission now is to destroy the workers' representation in the city council by vomiting a stream of filth against the workers' movements. This is the new job which the capitalists have detailed for him. It would not do for him to remain idle. As neither Van Lear nor "Little Lou" can write a line, Howard Guilford does that.

This fellow Guilford is a professional

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR IN SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—Workers of Minneapolis will join the swelling ranks of labor over the nation demanding the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, now starting their sixth year of imprisonment in Massachusetts. They are under sentence to die as the result of the frameup of the New England shoe manufacturers seeking to rid themselves of these militant labor agitators.

The Minneapolis meeting will be held Sunday night, May 10, at 8:00 o'clock, in the Court House Auditorium, with J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER as the principal speaker. There will also be addresses by local speakers.

al shake-down artist, as the whole town knows. He is an expert purveyor of dirty linen; that's why decent people hold their nose when his name is pronounced.

For years he was the publicity agent for the underworld, when the town was wide open. He not only maintained a contact with the scariest shadows of sin, but his sheet was lewd, obscene and lascivious. His rag was the official organ of Sodom and Gomorrah.

For three years this fellow lashed Harthill and Van Lear: 1917, 1918, and 1919. That was due to the fact that Guilford considered himself as being "doublecrossed" by the pair, pertaining to some pre-election promise. His dirty linen pen splashed all over Harthill and Van Lear. It was Guilford who coined Harthill's nickname, "Little Lou." Today they embrace one another. It is unbelievable, but true.

In 1921 Guilford hired out to Ed. Carpenter and an official of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery company, to publish a broadside against Van Lear, who was a candidate for office. He was to obtain three thousand dollars for the job. However, after Guilford performed his part of the contract, the money was not forthcoming. So Guilford entered suit to recover.

Today Van Lear is an intimate worker and warm friend of Guilford. This sounds, I know, as if it was a great joke. Nevertheless, it's the truth. Do not these facts prove conclusively that Van Lear and Harthill comprehend political honor, decency and self-respect, about as much as a hog does Latin. Yet they have got the brass to misrepresent honorable men in their unscrupulous sheet. The rag became so corrupt that Guilford quit. Now the traitor Guilford does the writing.

It is not the duty of every honest and intelligent worker, in the light of the facts herein recorded, to shun these traitors to the cause of the working class, and for their lecherous rag, as he would a poisonous serpent. Certainly it is.

This sheet is a new bit of gold for the duo. It's the price of their continued treachery. They approach the members of the Citizens Alliance, whose good will they have got and whose ideals they are spreading in this manner.

"We want an ad from you. You know our paper is doing your work."

We are gonna put the radicals on the bum. That's the purpose of our paper; to raise hell with the labor men. We have already tied up the unions with our work in the assembly. It's your cause we are fighting for. So help us do your work."

This is an exact reproduction of a canvas which they put over the business men. For money they stop at nothing. It is said by some who have recently returned from Washington that this scurrilous plaster of maggots is to become the official organ of the central labor union. I doubt it very much. But should it really happen, it would attest the fact that degeneration has set in so far, in that place, that hope for its redemption is futile.

The truth is before you Mr. Working Man and Woman. Van Lear and Harthill stand convicted of rank treachery and monstrous perfidy to the cause of the working classes. The movement that has fed and clothed them, and in the case of Van Lear, honored him with its leadership, they have attempted to sell out to the enemies of the toilers. Van Lear, who is also an expert on Russian questions, about like a village pump master, is an authority of dialectics, has demonstrated beyond any point of doubt, that he can be true to no man, cause or movement.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the only organization that can protect the working class from a duplication of this kind of treason in the future. This is true because this party is a party of iron discipline. Its membership and its leadership are under the control of the organization. Consequently, treason is unthinkable. Moreover, its press and publications generally, are the property of the organization, utilized for the purpose of educating the working class to organize for the overthrow of capitalism, as an economic system.

It is to be noted, in conclusion, that while Van Lear was perpetrating all of his treason, the so-called socialist-labor group headed by Albert Bastie and Lynn Thompson, not only did not raise a finger to stop him, but in many cases, actually co-operated with him. Between them and Van Lear is only a question of degree; in principle, they are the same. As for the labor fakers in the unions, such as Bob Cramer, there is no difference at all.

The working class can very well afford to sing with Lord Byron:

"I've learned to think and sternly speak the truth, Learn to derive the critic's starch deco- And break him on the wheel he meant for me."

Junior Group of Minneapolis Holds Picnic on Sunday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—The Junior group of the Y. W. L. will hold a picnic on Sunday, June 7, at Parker's Lake, fifteen miles north of Minneapolis. Cars will leave the Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. at 9 a. m. in the morning to transport the crowd. Refreshments will be furnished free to all children. A program of games has been arranged to provide entertainment for those present.

In the evening the crowd will return to the Finnish Hall where the Finnish women will put on an affair to raise funds to aid the Young Workers' school which is to open in Superior, Wisconsin, this summer. The Finnish Young Workers are starting a study class to be held every Monday evening at the Finnish Hall with Comrade Margerite Helander as instructor.

Subscribe!

Mass Meeting FOR IRISH FAMINE RELIEF TONIGHT

AT NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL, 827 North Clark St., Chicago

SPEAKERS:

JOHN P. MCCARTHY, who has just returned from a visit to the famine region.
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor of THE DAILY WORKER.
T. J. O'FLAHERTY, Secretary, Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee.
ROBERT TOTTEN, Secretary, Irish Workers' Republican Club.

PICTURES OF IRISH SCENES. ADMISSION FREE.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

PRICES BOOSTED IN CANADA BY BREAD MONOPOLY

Raise Not Caused by Wheat Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—May 7.—All the threats of employers backed by the attack by attorney Samuel Untermyer in the Specialty Bakery Owners' convention failed to stop the organized Jewish bakery workers in the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union from securing renewed agreements with these same employers.

Even the injunction granted to the small independent United Bakery Workers' Union against the International was of no effect when it came to the show-down.

Negotiate With the Trust

With a few minor exceptions all the Jewish bakery owners renewed their agreements with the locals of the International. Their renewed association, Specialty Bakery Owners, which demanded a collective agreement from the union failed to alarm the workers who realized that the employers in such a loose organization could sign the agreement as a body and then drop out to run non-union shops.

Three of the largest Jewish bakeries, employing between 100 and 200 bakers each, who have been negotiating with the newly formed Continental Baking corporation, that is trying to become the bread trust of the United States, had to sign with the union in spite of their wealthy friends.

Divide Up the Work

The United Bakery Workers is a small independent local organization operating under a state charter. In order to win the employers' approval this group, calling itself a union, offered to sign with bakery owners on the 8-hour day and \$55 minimum wage basis instead of the 7½-hour and \$75 weekly minimum established by years of struggle by the International, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The U. B. W. would have allowed its men to work six days a week instead of following the practice of the International locals in dividing up the work so that all union bakers work two, three or four days a week when there is not full-time work for all.

Untermyer Weeps for Bosses

In the employers' recent convention when the Jewish bakery owners changed the name of their organization and selected Morris Frankel, editor of 'The Mediator, bakery owners' journal, Samuel Untermyer charged that conditions were reversed now in the baking industry; that where formerly the workers were enslaved by their employers, now the employers were slaves to the union thru its individual agreement policy.

The union's answer is that the employers have not made a responsible organization, with bonded security, with which the International can safely sign a collective agreement.

Bronx Y. W. L. Section Hike

On Sunday May 10, at 8 a. m. all members of the Young Workers League Bronx section, New York, will meet at 1347 Boston Road, wherefrom all will hike to Blast Beach, the most beautiful woods in New Jersey, along the Hudson River. Come on time. Bring your friends. Entertaining program arranged.—M. Lewit, Y. W. L. Bronx Section Director.

Communist Campaign Unites Workers

(Continued from page 1)
are explaining the efforts that were made to place a labor candidate in the field in this election and calls upon the labor fakirs and the socialist-labor aldermen to explain why that offer of unity was sabotaged. In each ward our speakers are calling upon this gang to take a stand on the mayoralty issue. In each case they are found to be either directly or indirectly supporting the reactionary candidate of the citizens' alliance, the present republican Mayor Leach for re-election. This working class reveals this betrayal and are rallying behind Stevens.

Read DAILY WORKER.

The campaign is on full blast. Thousands of copies of the DAILY WORKER are being distributed daily to the workers in all parts of the city. They read the DAILY WORKER with great interest and ask for more.

The platform of the party which calls for day labor, maintenance of workers' children in schools, the socialization of all public service corporations with their control vested in the unions is eliciting applause from the working class because it's the only one that deals with their interests in a direct way.

Leading Party of Workers.

The labor fakirs themselves concede that Dan W. Stevens may win the nomination. They are in a flurry about it. Moreover their sabotage of Dan W. Stevens applies only to themselves.

There is absolutely no doubt that the Workers (Communist) Party is going to emerge out of this campaign as the leading party of the working class of Minneapolis.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been cold, our meetings have been well attended.

SOVIET RUSSIA UNCOVERS NEST OF POLISH SPIES UNDER ORDERS OF THE WHITE GUARD GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, May 7.—Another Polish citizen who was to be exchanged (together with the priest Usasz) for the officers of the Polish army, Vecer-kowitch and Baginsky, who goes under the name of Laszkewitch, formerly secretary to the Polish consulate-general at Tiflis, is now in prison convicted of military espionage.

The Izvestia has published extensive quotations from the statements made in writing by the accused during his judicial examination. Laszkewitch declares that he was engaged in espionage since 1922.

Poland Spies on Russia.

He worked under instructions of the Polish ministry of foreign affairs, which continually demanded that he should collect information of a military character as well as data throwing light on the activities of anti-Soviet groups, the currents and tendencies within the Communist Party, and also secret economic information.

Laszkewitch had at his disposal a numerous staff, and he had established a complete system of "liasons." Besides Usasz and Laszkewitch, the Soviet government had proposed to hand over, by way of exchange, over twenty Polish spies, caught in action and convicted. However, to judge by the last note of the government of the U. S. S. R. to Poland, the question of their exchange has evidently had to be reconsidered.

Guard Polish Legation.

In view of high feeling still running among the public and the continuation of anti-Polish manifestations at Minsk, in connection with the murder of Baginsky and Vecerkowitch, the building of the Polish legation at Moscow is being strongly guarded by the Soviet militia, while at Leningrad the mounted militia is patrolling all the streets lying near and around the legation, thus keeping the crowds of manifestants from approaching the latter.

White Guards Unpopular.

It is announced that a few hours before the arrest by the militia of the priest Usasz, who was hiding in the Polish consulate at Minsk, the Polish consul had informed the local commissioner of People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that a stone had been thrown into his room from the street and had broken the window pane.

Upon receipt of this communication, the commissioner expressed his regrets to the Polish consul and promised to strengthen the guard outside the building of the consulate. He also ordered an investigation to be made immediately. It is officially announced that the

UKRAINIANS MOURN REVOLUTIONARY POET AT SATURDAY CONCERT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—On Saturday, May 9, at Columbia Hall, 1007 Main St., the Minneapolis Ukrainian Dramatic Society is going to hold a memorial celebration on the occasion of the 64th year of the death of T. Shevchenko, who was a great revolutionary poet of the Ukrainian people and whose work on behalf of the abolition of serfdom has endeared him to the hearts of the Ukrainian proletariat forever.

All Russian, Ukrainian and other Slavonic workers are cordially invited to attend this celebration. The program will consist of 22 classical numbers.

Belorussian state political department has uncovered an organization of espionage at Minsk, which worked under the direction of the former Polish consul Karozewsky. The latter collected secret information as to the work of various Soviet institutions and the stationing and movements of the Belorussian military units.

On March 20 last, there was arrested a Soviet citizen Garkacz, who was Karozewsky's right hand man in this work of espionage, carried on in western Belorussia. Garkacz has given exhaustive testimony at the judicial examination.

U. S. S. R. Welcomes Jewish Colonists Who Start May 10

MOSCOW, May 7.—A proclamation welcoming the settlement of the Jews on the land was issued by the first Soviet conference of the District of Babruisk, which held its last session here today. It calls upon all Soviet institutions to help develop the Jewish colonization work and appeals to the Russian fellow-peasants. The Police Commissariat of the Ukraine has announced that all prospective Jewish colonists to whom land was allotted during March must settle and begin work not later than May 10 to 13. Those who will fail to do so forfeit their land, which will be given to other Jewish settlers.

Jewish Comrades of the Y. W. L.

Attention!
All the Jewish comrades should attend our next joint meeting and lecture on Saturday, May 8th, at 4 p. m. sharp. Very important discussion will take place. A Workers Party speaker will speak on "The Present Situation in Europe." Come on time and bring along your friends.—Local Jewish Propaganda Com., J. Weiss, Sec'y.

AUSTRALIA HAS MAY DAY UNITED FRONT MEETINGS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 7.—Sixty meetings, 60,000 leaflets, a mass procession. This is what the Melbourne movement carried out in connection with the May Day celebrations, 1925. And this result is the logical sequence to the putting into operation of the decision of the large May Day committee meeting held at the Melbourne Trades Hall.

Delegates from every working class organization comprised this committee, which was called into existence to assist the Trades Hall Council May Day committee of five appointed to organize this year's demonstration. About 100 delegates were present at the first meeting, representing trade unions, A. L. F. Branches, the Communist Party, socialist party, I. W. W., etc.

May Day Resolutions

The resolutions carried on May Sunday last year were accepted for this year. They are as follows:

(1) "That this mass meeting of workers emphatically declares its determination to abolish the capitalist system, with its production for private profit, and pledges itself to work for the establishment of a state of society wherein the means of production will be socially owned and operated for the benefit of all."

(2) "That this mass meeting of workers sends fraternal greetings to the workers of all lands, and believing that the abolition of war can be obtained only by the supremacy of the working class of the world, pledges itself to work unceasingly to build up international working class organizations to achieve that purpose."

(3) "That this mass meeting of workers declares that, for the attainment of the objects named in the foregoing resolutions, it is imperative that the workers wage vigorously the industrial and political struggle against the exploiting class of the respective countries."

These resolutions were the subject of addresses delivered from several platforms on the Yarra Bank on Sunday, May 3. The meetings were preceded by a mass march of men, women and children from the Trades Hall to the meeting place.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

To help the Workers (Communist) Party carry on its campaign against wage cuts and the open shop drives. To support its campaign for amalgamation of craft unions; for the protection of foreign-born workers; for distribution of educational leaflets, etc.

Thanks and appreciation is hereby extended to all contributors and the comrades who circulated the lists.

Is your name in the list?
Contribution list No. 444, collected by G. Ishanoff, Hibbing, Minn., Bulgarian Branch: George Lube, 50c; Geo. M. Macoy, 50c; G. Vishanoff, 25c; Basil Erleff, 50c; John Kuzma, 50c; Nick Evanoff, 50c; Peter Evanoff, 10c; John Mahan, 50c; Tom Petro, 50c; C. P. Stepanoff, 25c; Nick Evanoff, 25c. Total, \$5.50.

Contribution list No. 1944, collected by Michael Maratovich, Rural Ridge, Pa.: Michael Maratovich, \$1.00; Tom P. Rakavina, 50c; John Dukarich, 50c; Tevo Milak, 50c; Alois Vusch, 50c; Joseph Lajlich, \$1.00; Milka Jozetich, 50c; John Markovitch, 50c; Mariona Runata, 50c; Marlon Runata, 25c; Louis Orshanich, 50c; Josip Novich, 50c; Josip Red-nash, 50c; P. Bickina, 50c; Andrew Coplin, 50c; John Coplin, 50c; Mike Zurnich, 50c; George Strava, 50c; Eliza Strusel, 50c; T. Michelle, 50c; Mato Vukic, 50c; Frank Baric, 50c. Total \$12.25.

Contribution list No. 1452 and 1453, Hungarian Workers Party Branch 28, Gary, Ind.: \$2.00.
Contribution list No. 1516, S. W. P. Onasato, Frederick, So. Dak.: \$10.00.
Contribution list No. 542 and 543, Bronx English Branch, No. 1, \$12.00.
Contribution list No. 677, collected by John Peterson, Rochester, N. Y.: English Branch: J. Peterson, \$1.50; N. Valkya, 50c; Glenckoff, \$1.00; E. Honegger, \$1.00; Peter Tein, 50c; W. Gettner, 50c. Total, \$5.00.

Contribution list No. 2189, collected by O. Landis, Pittsburgh, Pa.: M. Jenkins, 25c; I. Supcott, 35c; M. L. Landerman, \$1.00; O. Landis, 50c; O. Landis, 50c; S. Goldstein, 50c; Mrs. Turner, 15c; S. Platkins, 25c; A. Portucay, 50c; A. Helf-ged, 50c; M. Gordon, 50c; H. Gordon, 50c; L. Goldman, 50c; S. Weinstein, 25c; S. Landis, 50c. Total \$6.60.

Contribution list No. 1805, collected by Agnes Evanich, Chicago, Juco Slav: Barbara Zdanich, 50c; Thos. Purgario, \$1.00; M. Stein, 50c; M. Martich, \$1.00; Joe Kufin, 50c; P. Blasina, 50c; Mike Zakowski, 50c; Steve Kordoren, 50c; Paul Cibocia, 25c; Kuchic, 50c; Martin Greguric, 50c; Sulitta, 25c; Geo Las, 50c; M. Naranich, 50c; Nick Medurich, 50c; Mike Tolmeh, 50c; Philip Mamich, 25c; Matt Kusul, 25c; Geo. Truk, 25c; Sam Kruskof, 25c; E. Kupubain, \$1.00; Joe Hlakee, 50c; M. Ciriap, 50c; Anton Peris-lan, 25c; Geo. Bakon, 25c. Total, \$11.10.

Contribution list No. 679, collected by G. Brooks, Albany, N. Y.—W. P. Br. Dist. 2: R. Holpert, 50c; G. Brooks, 50c; A. Jacobson, 50c; M. Thuroff, 50c; L. Brin, 50c; A. Brin, 50c; L. Wing, \$1.65; L. Pruts, 50c; G. Brothman, 50c; Total, \$2.00.

Contribution list No. 995, collected by Nikol Vagram, Chelsea, Mass., Armenian Br.: M. Lashian, 25c; A. Asakelish, 25c; H. Nollake, 50c; S. Lorkistat, 25c; H. Ajamial, 25c; Nigal Vagram, 50c. Total, \$2.00.

Contribution list No. 214, collected by Chris Petroff, Portland, Ore., Bulgarian Br.: Hohn Christoff, \$2.00; P. Demaff, \$2.00; Chris. Petroff, \$3.00; E. George, \$1.00; J. Jonoff, \$1.00; J. John, \$1.00; S. Taceff, \$2.00; Peto Pastovanoff, \$2.00; K. Todroff, \$1.00; Mike Smith, \$1.00. Total, \$19.00. Total May 6, 1925—\$41.50.

Standard Oil fights Independents.
NEW YORK, May 7.—The Standard Oil Co. of New York announced a reduction of 2 cents a gallon in tank wagon prices of gasoline today in Greater New York, meeting the Texas company's reduction made yesterday. Retail prices of gasoline will be 21 cents a gallon.

Patronize Our Minneapolis Advertisers

ART SERVICE PRESS
Producers of Good Printing

Daily Star Building

427 6th Avenue, So. Geneva 3886

MINNEAPOLIS WORKERS

Buy your gasoline, oil and greases at the

Hecter Service Stations

1501 6th AVE., NO.

GOOD SERVICE

Hyland 3586

SACKS & KARKHOFF

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

612 No. 7th Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Repairs Promptly Taken Care Of.

Phone: Hyland 6719

MODERN BOOK STORE

127 4th Street, So.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Home of Radical Publications

A. E. Georgian, Manager.

"The House Where Service Prevails"

AUTO TRIMMING OUR SPECIALTY

Minnesota Auto Top Co.

J. C. ARONSON, Mgr.

618 4th AVENUE, SO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Phone Granville 7728

Minneapolis

Daily Worker Agency

DAN W. STEVENS, Agt.
617 4th Ave. South.

Will take care of all your orders for subscriptions, bundle orders and news stand sales for

THE DAILY WORKER WORKERS MONTHLY and All Communist Publications

Latest issues of all publications always at hand.

JEWISH BRANCH

Workers Party of America meets

2nd and 4th Tuesday at

LABOR LYCEUM,

1426 6th Ave., No.
Minneapolis, Minn.

WORKERS!

Join the Communist Party!

Minneapolis English Branch meets every Thursday evening, 8 p. m.

617 4th AVENUE, So. Room No. 4

COMPLIMENTS

of the

Minneapolis W. P. S. Osasto

(Finnish Branch)

Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at

1317 WESTERN AVENUE, NO.

ISAAC ANDERSON

Staple and Fancy Groceries

238 HUMBOLDT AVE., NO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Star's Confectionary

1428 SIXTH AVE., NO. (Labor Lyceum)
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dubetz Shoe Store

Guarantees the Best Material and Expert Workmanship on Repairing

804 MARSHALL ST., N. E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BROWN & SONS, Inc.

Plumbing and Heating

1414 SIXTH AVENUE, NO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Lyceum Barber Shop

LEO HITE, Prop.

1424 SIXTH AVENUE, NO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEW YORK, NOTICE!

HEAR

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Workers Party

PROF. WM. GUTHRIE, City College

DEBATE ON

Resolved: That the Russian Soviet System is Superior to Parliamentary Democracy.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue
Sunday, May 17, 2 P. M.
Admission 50 Cents.

The 5th Congress of the Communist International

In this abridged historical report is the substance of the proceedings—

Of the meetings of the leading world Communist body held June 17 to July 8 at Moscow—

Giving as much as possible of the speeches delivered in their original form.

Important material is here contained for those who would learn of the latest world Communist developments.

294 Pages—70 cents.



Leninism vs. Trotskyism

by G. Zinoviev, I. Stalin and L. Kamenev

Three well known figures of the Communist movement contribute in this single volume on an important discussion, making it a book of permanent value.

A rare and exhaustive treatment of a subject that will lead to a thorough Communist understanding.

A valuable book for the worker's library—and a guide to Communist action.

76 Pages—20 cents.

MIGRATION OF SOUTHERN NEGRO IN FULL SWING

Large Numbers Enter Northern Industries

NEW YORK, May 7.—The annual spring migration of southern Negroes from the agricultural pursuits of the south to the northern industrial centers is the largest in history this year, records of employment offices and other organizations indicate.

Each year, thousands of Negro workers leave the southern farms and come to the larger cities to seek factory work. The Negroes are now entering Illinois, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other northeastern states.

Unemployment is already widespread in the large cities, and the Negroes are suffering keenly for lack of work. The wages paid the Negro workers are below those paid the white workers for the same class of work.

In New York, most of the Negroes from the south are entering the textile industries or are working as longshoremen, or in domestic service.

There are 5,800 Negro longshoremen in this city, ten thousand work in the clothing trade of New York, 24,000 are in domestic service or act as laundresses.

The housing problem among the Negroes in the northern cities, where the Negro faces exorbitant rent, discrimination, and overcrowded conditions, has grown acute.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN
DENTIST
7-22 N. CALIFORNIA AVE. PHARMACY 1466

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers X-Ray Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS
My Examination is Free
My Prices Are Reasonable
My Work is Guaranteed
Extracting Specialist
DELAY MEANS DECAY

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

How We Live and Work

Editor's Note:—This paper is printed for the workers, poor farmers and those who work and sweat under the present system of society. It is a paper of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. We want to reach every corner of this country where labor is being exploited for private gain, for profit. We want the workers and farmers all over the country to read the DAILY WORKER. In order to make it more interesting and be able better to reflect the life of the wide laboring masses, WE WANT OUR READERS TO WRITE TO US. This new department "HOW WE LIVE AND WORK" will appear as often as there will be sufficient letters from our readers about the life and working conditions under which our masses struggle. Try to make the letters interesting, bringing out facts which may not be known to workers in other sections of the country. Try to make them short and to the point.

BLACKEST CRIME OF CAPITALISM IS BROKEN LIVES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS OF COAL MINING TOWNS

By SANDE, Worker Correspondent.

When the history of the crimes of capitalism are written some of its blackest pages will be those describing the suffering and the hopeless lives of the women and girls in the coal mining camps.

The exploitation of the men and boy workers is bad enough as they at least find some "recreation" in the pool room or drown their agony in poisonous moonshine, but the women and girls must wait their fate, whatever it may be, patiently.

Dead, Dull, Drab Lives.

Their lives are as drab as their homes, wooden shacks painted either red or dull gray with the window frames and doors painted white. Some day a revolutionist will write the story of these towns, and what a story it will make.

A few of the larger camps may have a movie show or a dance hall, but the cheapness and the mental poison of the pictures are only exceeded by the crude vulgarity of the dance halls.

The early youth of the girls are spent in getting an "education" in a so-called school house. A girl teacher, often as young as some of the pupils, teaches all grades at the same time.

Girls' Ghastly Prospect.

As the girls grow older the parents wait anxiously for someone to marry their daughter as it is a great hardship to support a family on the meager wages of a coal miner.

It is not an uncommon sight to see old men having young girls—mere children—as wives. Often when a miner's wife is still very young she has many babies to care for, missing practically her whole youth.

Crimes of the Coal Camps.
The boys can often find jobs in the mines with their fathers, but there are no jobs for the girls. She must either marry or leave home. Talk about "breaking up the family," the coal operators are the greatest family breakers in existence.

Yes, when the history of the crimes of capitalism is written, some of its blackest pages will be those describing the suffering and the hopeless lives of the women and girls in the coal mining camps of this country.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM with all modern conveniences. Party member preferred. Very reasonable. Address Daily Worker, Box 120-X.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PLEASING SPORTS COSTUME

A COOL SUMMER FROCK.



4822-5044. Comprising Blouse 4822 and Skirt 5044. This model was attractively made up in tasha in a new shade of tan with bindings of silk braid in a darker shade. This is also a good style for linen and flannel.

The blouse pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measures. The skirt pattern in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. It is circular in cut. To make this costume for a medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.

Русская Вечеринка

Another Vetcherinka, performance and dance will be given by the Workers' Home, formerly the Soviet School, this Sunday, May 10, at 1902 W. Division St. Two new Russian plays, "Birth Control" and "The Shadow of Liebknecht" will be presented. After the performance there will be dancing till midnight. Beginning at 7:30 p.m. A good time is promised, as usual.

LAUNDRY WANTS WORKERS TO PAY FOR INSURANCE

But That Is a Feeler for a Wage Cut

By MURPHY, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7.—Signs of class consciousness have manifested themselves in the Keystone Branch of the United Laundry Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently. Three weeks ago the boss placed a notice on the time clock, that the group insurance which the company carried on each worker will expire March 31.

This brought a general discussion among the workers as to how they were expected to show interest in the insurance and they found that while it had cost the company a little money to keep these up, a new plan was now being developed to keep the workers from enjoying the benefit of what little it was.

Workers Discuss Their Insurance.
Last week another sign appeared stating that on Monday, April 13, Edward J. Burke, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance would give a talk on the policies. A general discussion followed among the workers, who reached the conclusion that the company wanted Burke to persuade them to take out their own policies, paid for by themselves. With this conclusion already reached, they were in no pleasant mood when the speaker arrived.

He seemed to be afraid to talk extensively but got up courage enough to tell the workers that the blame was not on the owners, that the insurance had to be cancelled and after praising the owners very highly he offered to transfer anyone's policy provided the workers would agree to pay for it.

"Pay It Yourself," Says Company
When calling for questions, one of the workers asked what the rates would be, and Mr. Burke told him whenever he made up his mind to take out one or transfer the one he previously held, he would come over and talk to him privately. This brot on a heated discussion among the employees and many of them pointed out that the bosses were afraid the workers may offer resistance.

Due to the dangerous conditions under which the workers are employed they realize that they need to be insured but the company has been paying for it in the past and they could pay for it now. They all agreed that the next thing to expect is the inevitable wage cut.

Boss May Find Some Trouble.
This insurance business was only to try us out. If we take this without fighting, the owners will know that they will not have any resistance when they get ready to use the knife. "One man cannot do much fighting alone and when wages come, it is time we forget our minor grievances and try to stop the wolf before he eats us and our wives and children alive," one of the workers said.

Another said that one man was easy to replace but a walkout of the whole plant of experienced men would make the owners scratch their fat heads and think.

Your Union Meeting

SECOND FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925.

Name of Local and Place of Meeting.

237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3430 W. Roosevelt Road.
122 Blacksmiths, 415 and S. Ashland Ave.
429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.
434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
553 Boiler Makers, 42d and Halsted.
Building Trades Council, 130 W. Washington St.
Carpenters' District Council, 130 W. Washington St.
2200 Carpenters, 425 S. Halsted St.
1428 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
122 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
685 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
245 Engineers, 130 W. Washington St.
674 Firemen and Engineers, 5435 Wentworth Ave.
49 Fur Workers.
1717 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21 German Workers, 175 W. Washington St., S. P. M.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall.
118 Kod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
7 Janitors, 345 W. Washington St.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 425 W. Huron.
4 Lithographers, 825 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 215 S. Ashland Blvd.
402 Machinists, 345 and Halsted St.
744 Machinists, 215 S. Ashland Blvd. and Wabash.
1256 Metal Polishers, 115 S. Throop St.
637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
6 Photo Engravers, 314 W. Harrison St., S. P. M.
310 Plumbers, 115 W. Washington St.
642 Plumbers, 215 S. Halsted St.
613 Plumbers, 215 S. Halsted St.
297 Railway Carmen, 15th and Halsted.
1285 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1207 Railway Carmen, 32d and Robey.
882 Railway Carmen, S. Clinton St.
4857 Rone Engravers, 314 W. Harrison St.
2 Teachers (M.A.), 215 Plymouth Ct., 730 P. M.
111 Telegraphers, 115 R. T. Cort Club, Atlantic Hotel.
111 Upholsterers, N. State St.
301 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., S. P. M.
Local 289, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1554 No. Robey.
(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Y. W. L. Dance Saturday.
Come to the dance, Saturday, May 9. Admission is only 35 cents in advance and 50 cents at the door. Tickets can be procured at the league of office, 19 So. Lincoln St. and from all the league members.

COMMUNIST PRISONER TELLS STORY OF HIS 'TRIAL' BY POLISH 'JUDGE'

(By the International Red Aid.)

WARSAW, May 7.—A political prisoner, who is serving a several years' term of imprisonment, is accused of having insulted a criminal commissar. For examination he was led from his cell to a judge and a clerk. With a polite "Good morning" the prisoner entered the room of examination. He tells the following story of the incident:

"What is your name?"
"Would you not first of all inform me, who you are and what you want?"

Refuses to Tell Who Is Judge.
I did not know who was the clerk and who the judge and had no idea where they came from.

No answer.
Then the man who till now had not said anything, began to take papers from a bunch of documents and asked:

"Is this correct?"
"You will not receive any information from me unless you tell me who you are."

"Write in the minutes that he refuses to make statements."
This is done.

"If I come here with documents you might very well know that I am the judge."

"Judge" Walks Away.
"Oh, then you are the judge? Why did you not tell me that before? I would have given you information immediately."

"What do you dare? Do you intend to put still more questions?"

"I, as a political prisoner, do not give information to 'everybody'."

"I am not a political prisoner and have not yet been in prison!" the judge says with contempt.

"But I am a political prisoner and I am proud of it. I am here because of my honest political convictions! I am equal to you and by no means less!"

"You wanted to overthrow the laws of this state!"
"I protest that you raise this accusation without any knowledge of my offense."

"I know what I say," the judge murmured and went away.

Children Died in Fire

MT. PLEASANT, Mich., May 7.—Two children are dead today and their mother, Mrs. Thomas Smith, is in a hospital, probably fatally injured as a result of a fire which destroyed their home near here yesterday. The victims were burned to death in their beds. The blaze started from an overheated furnace.

IF YOU LIVE IN DETROIT—

Here's the Place to Go Sunday, May 10

William F. (Bill) Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER and well known fighter for organized labor, will speak at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, at 2 p. m.

If you ever have or have not heard him speak—this is the place to go Sunday—that's May 10.



BUILDERS AT WORK

THIS IS COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

And One Way to Make Communist History

IN the shop of "the source of all Communist literature" in this country, the presses are busy. Never in its history has the DAILY WORKER machinery, both mechanical and human, been put to such a test as it has during the DAILY WORKER Week of May 4 to 10. Literally mountains of papers are leaving the shop daily, to be distributed by busy, building Communists throughout the country.

Going from door to door of working class homes, members of the Workers (Communist) Party and sympathetic workers are bringing to them the Communist message in the DAILY WORKER. But sample copies are quite easy to give away. It is much more difficult to get subscriptions at the end of the week.

But this is absolutely essential. What one week's acquaintance with the DAILY WORKER has not done, even a short term sub will do.

Here is the field for future membership of the Communist movement and here we can "make another Communist." It must be done. And this Saturday and Sunday every home that has had a sample copy of the DAILY WORKER for one week (and other homes if you have time) must be visited.

Seldom has there been such a splendid opportunity to build the DAILY WORKER or the Workers (Communist) Party.

IN THE SECOND ANNUAL DAILY WORKER SUB CAMPAIGN

These comrades from various locals have sent in new subs on May 6:

NEWARK, N. J.—Morton Green.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lena Rosenberg.
FREDERICK, S. DAK.—Emil Niva.
MCDONALD, PA.—T. Sourmal.
CHICAGO, ILL.—Earl Browder, H. Berglund.
CICERO, ILL.—Frank Gruener.
DES MOINES, IA.—Theo. Lucas.
ROSEBURG, ORE.—W. Furlong.
WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Stanley Korade.
DETROIT, MICH.—Arthur Godarian, G. Rawlyk.
BOCTON, MASS.—Albert Welsbard.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Mitchell Bell.

MORE INSURANCE FROM NEW YORK

DURING April the following New York branches paid the amounts specified for DAILY WORKER Insurance Policies into the New York office:

English Downtown \$34.00
English West Side 10.00
English Williamsburg 3.00
English Coney Island 3.00
Finnish Inwood 2.00
German Yorkville 1.00
German Nightworkers 5.00
German West Harlem 14.00
Jewish Harlem 10.00
Jewish Bath Beach 2.00
Jugo-Slav 1.00
Lithuanian Williamsburg 3.00
Oriental 5.00
Russian Bronx 6.00
Spanish 2.00
Czechoslovak, Union Hill 8.00
Y. W. L. No. 2 5.40
Y. W. L. No. 22 2.00

Total \$121.40

Branches that have not yet made final settlement of insurance policies are requested to collect all balances and return the unsold policies as quickly as possible to the New York office, 108 East 14th Street.

Give your shopmate this copy of the DAILY WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

Get A Sub And Give One!

PIRATE SYMBOL WORN BY BULGAR WHITE GUARDISTS

Secret Session Shows Fear of Truth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 7.—The farcical trial by court martial of the persons supposed to be involved in the Sveti Kral cathedral explosion now going on is completely surrounded by white guard troops and a heavy veil of secrecy.

The session was secret at which the names of the supposed co-conspirators were divulged by the defendants who have apparently been promised escape from death for saying that the explosion was brought about by Communists instead of Jugo-Slavians.

It is learned however that some of the ones under arrest have definitely alleged that money and arms came, not from Moscow as alleged, but from Vienna, Austria, and was supplied by Jugo-Slavians thru Macedonian nationalist revolutionaries.

To avoid publicity of this damning fact which upsets the "world wide lie of 'Communist plots,' the court martial sessions are secret.

The character of the "trial" may well be seen in the fact that the white guard troops surrounding the prisoners and in control of Sofia, have skulls and cross-bones painted on their helmets, and in the fact that civilian lawyers for the prisoners are forbidden. Gen. Lazaroff, the commanding military of the white terror has assigned two white guard officers as "counsel for the defense."

Patriotic Ladies Are Good Watch Dogs at Women's Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Discussion on the league of nations and the world court at the quinquennial convention of the international council of women brought sharp clashes here. The women from the American patriotic society were there to weigh and measure each utterance made by the delegates. The Marchioness of Aberdeen, president, sought to smooth the troubled waters by declaring that the object of the council, "is not to promote propaganda but to form an international center for women to gather, confer, and make the voice of organized womanhood heard regarding various subjects of world interest."

Promotion of an international mind in all relations of life is the purpose of the council," she said.

This is the first open meeting held by the conference. In an effort to get things done without interference from the patriotic women, all sessions were held behind closed doors.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, May 7.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85; cable 4.85 1/2. France, franc, demand 5.19; cable 5.19 1/2. Belgium, franc, demand 5.03; cable 5.03 1/2. Italy, lira, demand 4.10 1/2; cable 4.10 1/2. Sweden, krona, demand 26.74; cable 26.77. Norway, krona, demand 16.81; cable 16.83. Denmark, krone, demand 15.82; cable 15.84. Shanghai, tael, demand 75.00; cable 75.50.

THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY

(Ready About May 10)

No. 3 Principles of Communism By FREDERICK ENGELS The Original Draft of the Communist Manifesto Translated by MAX BEDACHT This volume is an historical document published for the first time in the English language—and a work of real value to every worker. A number that is sure to add further favor to the growing interest in the Little Red Library.	No. 4 Worker Correspondents WHERE WHY WHAT WHEN HOW By WM. F. DUNNE The first American book on the subject. The editor of the Daily Worker writes here of a subject of growing and immediate interest already receiving a great deal of attention. Not only is it a discussion of the importance of Worker Correspondence but it is also a hand-book of particular instruction as to what, when, where, why and how—with examples.
No. 1 READY NOW! Trade Unions in America by Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon and E. R. Browder A brief summary of the development of organized, American labor, the Left Wing—and its program.	No. 2 READY NOW! Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration By EARL R. BROWDER An exposure of some of the methods in use to divert the workers from struggle against Capitalism.

ALL NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH. 12 COPIES FOR A DOLLAR

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
(Phone: Monroe 4713)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail: \$3.50—3 months \$2.00—3 months
\$5.00 per year By mail (in Chicago only): \$4.50—3 months \$2.50—3 months
\$5.00 per year

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1932, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

Morgan's Peace

The United States wants peace in Europe, says the ambassador to Great Britain. "No peace, no loans," was his keynote at the reception given in his honor in London and the liberals are greatly cheered. It is a wondrous sight, say they, to see this great nation launched on a holy crusade to bring peace to a suffering world.

Loving peace as we do, it is a little hard for us to disillusion those of our readers who may have been taken in by the pacifist character of the remarks of the representative of the House of Morgan, but duty calls.

In the olden days the robber barons discouraged quarrels among their vassals, but nevertheless made war among themselves. Conflicts between the underlings resulted in a disruption of productive enterprises and made taxes hard to collect.

So it is with the new overlord of the capitalist world-imperialist America. Huge loans are outstanding in a score of nations and war among the debtors means added risk.

According to the Belgian ambassador, the speech of the American ambassador averted the assembled diplomats "as if God almighty had descended and was talking to them." This, we believe, is giving God a little the best of it. No deity worshipped by diplomats could have received the respectful attention accorded the mouthpiece of the Morgan billions unless he had materialized celestial wealth into hard cash. The paymaster was speaking and in accord with the well-known saying that "he who pays the piper, calls the tune," the diplomatic representatives of bankrupt European states made full obeisance to the American bankroll as a symbol of omnipotence.

Peace? A formal peace, if you will, among governments but relentless warfare on the working class, war on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia, war on its supporters all over the world, war on the colonial peoples, but peace among the satrapies of American imperialism. Peace so that the full strength of the puppet governments can be thrown against the working class and the masses forced to toil without rest for the profit of the House of Morgan and its favorites.

The American imperialists do not wish to waste their substance in minor conflicts. Their only powerful rival is Great Britain, with Japan a minor obstacle, and while the American ambassador talks peace in London, at home preparations are made to strengthen the navy, naval bases and airfleets and the Pacific squadron departs, after huge maneuvers around Hawaii, for a trip of intimidation to all the ports of the Far East.

The Romans made a desert and called it peace, but imperialism goes them one better. It enslaves whole continents and, because the cries of the tortured masses cannot yet be heard by many across a waste of waters, calls this gigantic prison a proof of its peaceful intentions.

The Fight in Minneapolis

Dan W. Stevens, militant trade unionist, who was expelled from the central labor body in Minneapolis on instructions from headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, is running for mayor in Minneapolis on the Communist ticket as the candidate of the Workers Party.

Stevens is running on a platform that puts forward the interests of the workers and none else. He is the only candidate in the field who cares a tinker's damn about the working class. The workers realize this and the most politically conscious of them are rallying to his support despite the opposition of the fakers, old and new, who are lined up behind the republican party hack, the present Mayor Leach.

One of the most valuable weapons in the arsenal of our comrades in Minneapolis is the DAILY WORKER. Thousands of copies with the message of Communism are being distributed on the streets. The workers are opening their eyes. The fact that 26,000 votes were counted for the Communist candidate in the recent election in Los Angeles show that the American workers are not afraid to turn to Communism when the economic pressure becomes sufficiently strong and the party is in a position to reach the masses with its propaganda.

Another Victory for the Open Shop

While the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor spend their time urging the workers to co-operate with the capitalists in running industry for the benefit of the capitalists, or in bounding radicals and progressives out of the trade union movement, the employers are carrying on a relentless war against the economic organs of the workers.

The latest and most vicious blow struck at trade unionism in this country, and one that cannot fail but have far-reaching effect, is the decision of the Ohio supreme court which declares that no public utility enjoying a monopoly of its field can make a closed shop union contract with any kind of labor. The decision also states that closed shop union contracts are contrary to public policy on the ground that they might bar from employment individuals not wanting to join a union.

This is what the unions have gained out of their fawning and belly-crawling to the employers. The fakers expected that the bosses would smile upon them once the radicals were driven out of strategic positions in the unions. But once the radicals were eliminated from leadership the bosses knew that they could work their sweet will on organized labor. The rank and file will suffer from the treachery of their leaders.

The street car company in Cleveland has declared the open shop on its properties. The union officials, it is reported, have conferred with company officials on the question of retaining their union. Why ask the company's permission? But this is another indication of the depths to which the fakers have dragged the trade union movement. The carmen's union was not built by favorable court decisions. It was not built by permission and with the aid of the transportation capitalists.

There is only one course for the street carmen of Cleveland to take. That course is to fight. If they do not struggle against the open shop now and battle for the right of collective bargaining, they will have cowardly surrendered their only protection against the rapacity of the employers. They will furthermore be deserting the field of battle to a relentless enemy who never quits the fight against the workers.

"Down with the open shop," should be the slogan of the street carmen of Cleveland. They deserve the support of every other Cleveland worker in their struggle, and of every worker in the United States. They must fight.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Phist! Bolsheviks in Washington

"Buxom, blackeyed Russian girls are busy taking dictation from swarthy-bearded foreigners of the literary type, who speak English with a strong accent." Washington is always in trouble. No sooner did the Teapot Dome fade out of the newspapers than something else is discovered to disturb the equanimity of the capital.

Nothing less than a den of Bolshevik publicity men has been discovered in Washington. Bearded men and blackeyed girls! What a Mephistophelian combination? Perhaps they have money. If so, the country is in danger. The powers of resistance of the average American government official are not too robust. Senator Albert B. Fall proved that. And there are others whose coat tails got caught in the door. But they had presence of mind enough to leave the coat behind.

"The White House and the state department are kept under close observation." More mystery. What is this object of suspicion?

The naked and unromantic truth is, that the Soviet government has a publicity agency in Washington, which publishes a paper called the Russian Review. It has been there for quite a while. It is not a secret institution like the headquarters of a gang of bootleggers or oil thieves. It has a highly developed appetite for publicity.

Every government in the world has an information bureau in the United States. There is no objection to those agencies, because they are peddling the virtues of their capitalist governments. But the Soviet information bureau is keeping the public informed on the progress of things in Russia under the rule of the workers' and peasants' government. The Soviet government is making good. The standard of living of the workers and peasants is rising. The workers and peasants in industrially backward Russia have proven that they can manage a country comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface. This is a dangerous example to the workers of the rest of the world in the eyes of the capitalists. Hence the publication of facts about Soviet Russia is anathema to the ruling class of this country, and the Soviet information bureau must be "discovered" by moronic sleuths and prostituted journalists.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

NURSES' UNION FOUGHT AGAINST BY THE DOCTORS

Girl Hands Fee Shark a Stunning Query

NEW YORK, May 7.—Nurses who want to form a Private Duty Nurses' Association and possibly affiliate with the American Federation of Labor are meeting a wall of opposition in their efforts to improve working conditions for their work.

The cry for \$8 for an 8-hour day was bitterly attacked at a recent meeting of nurses in their club by Dr. Augustus S. Downing, assistant state commissioner of education. When Downing attempted to charge that the \$8 scale would be \$168 for a 24-hour day, the nurses retorted quickly.

He said that they should be glad to take the cases of two friends who desired to be cared for together by one nurse but one of the young women challenged him by asking whether a doctor would operate on two friends for the price of one operation.

The physicians are not generally hospitable to the nurses' idea of organizing and opinion among nurses is still divided.

Negro Singers Protest Insult to Their Race by Women's Council

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Negro singers withdrew in protest at the treatment received by their people when the International Council of Women in convention here ordered the segregation of all Negroes who attended a concert given by them.

When the Negro women came to the concert hall they were told they had to sit on the balcony on the left hand side—the side of the house set aside for them.

Dr. Milton Fairchild, president of the Institute of Character Education still accuses the patriotic women of being under the influence of "Communist agents and the victims of a red plot." The patriotic women on the other hand thru Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, president of the National Patriotic Council say Dr. Fairchild is "the innocent smoke screen for those who desire to distract attention from the real facts in the case."

An amendment to the constitution of the International Council of Women to enable affiliation with other international organizations of women and a permanent child welfare committee were among the recommendations made to the council by the president, Lady Aberdeen.

Machine Safeguards for Clothing Workers Ignored in New York

NEW YORK, (FP)—Guards for machines used in cloak and suit factories also required by the New York state labor department are not to be adopted by the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association without a fight. The guards are designed to make the workers safe in operating the machines.

Monongahela Valley Plasterers Strike for Wage Increase

MONESSEN, Pa., May 7.—Union plasterers have called a strike of the Monongahela valley. Their demands are for a \$2.00 per day increase in wages. They have been getting \$12.00 a day for eight hours. It seems that it is going to be a bitter fight as the contractors say they will not give in to their demands.

Clock Slips; Five Hurt

NEW YORK, May 7.—Five persons were known to have been hurt today when a large clock being removed from the top of the Garfield building in Brooklyn crashed to the ground, showering bricks and other debris on passersby. The clock slipped loose from the cable on which it was to be lowered to the ground. A laborer and two passersby were among the injured. Another worker was reported missing and it was feared he was pinned in the debris. Tenants of the building had moved out May 1 and the structure was being razed.

Give your shopmate this copy of the DAILY WORKER—but be sure to see him the next day to get his subscription.

TWELVE HUNDRED NEGRO STUDENTS OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY STRIKE AGAINST FORCED MILITARY DRILL

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Twelve hundred students at Howard University went on strike this afternoon protesting against compulsory military training. Howard is one of America's leading institutions for Negro students. Behind the college band, the students paraded around the campus, shouting, "We won't drill."

26,525 VOTES FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATE IN LOS ANGELES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—Emanuel Levin, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for member of the Board of Education, has been shown, on a later count of Tuesday's election to have polled 26,525 in this city. Levin ran on a straight Communist platform, as did Edward Harris in the San Pedro Harbor council election, where, in spite of the open opposition of reactionaries to count Communist votes, Harris polled 70 ballots.

FRANCE TO USE NATIONS LEAGUE AGAINST TEUTS

Socialist-Brian Bloc Seeks Workers' Blood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, May 7.—The reply to Germany's proposal for a Rhine-land security agreement with France, England and Belgium submitted to the allies and Germany by France, is a notice, that the league of nations will be used as the medium by which France will prevent a change in the Versailles treaty.

The French government, including the socialists, are violating the treaty by keeping armed forces in Cologne at German expense, but they insist that the section of the treaty which limits Germany's frontiers and saddles reparation payments on the German workers be lived up to by Germany. Germany had asked that a conference take place for a security pact and also to discuss Germany's eastern frontiers. The German industrialists are anxious to extend the frontiers at the expense of Poland.

Charge Japanese Society with Plot to Murder Premier

TOKIO, May 7.—Intense excitement was created here today when it was learned that six "men," three of them members of the nation wide patriotic society Kokuryukai were being held for trial on charges of plotting to assassinate Premier Kato and several members of his cabinet. The men held were Ryohel Uchida, Kojiro Ikeda, Potaro Ikeda, Takachi Omichi and two others. Uchida and the two Ikedas were said to be leaders of the Kokuryukai society which has for its alleged purpose a plot to oppose the government's advocacy of the manhood suffrage bill.

House Committee Draws Teeth from One Day Rest Bill

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Altho the house judiciary committee today reported favorably on the bill allowing workers one day rest in seven, amendments were added which almost nullified the benefits of the bill. The committee reported the bill out exempting all factories or institutions working continuously, as well as hotels, mercantile establishments and restaurants. The bill was supported by the Illinois miners' union.

Harriman Interests to Buy Manganese Ore from Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
MOSCOW, May 7.—A formal agreement will likely be signed in a few days between the Harriman combination and the Soviet government concerning the output of the manganese mines in the Chiatura fields of the Republic of Georgia. Negotiations for such a concession have been reported under way for several months.

WHO WILL FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE?

S. Novick, member of the Jewish No. 1 Branch in the Bronx, has just donated \$2.50 to the DAILY WORKER, \$2.50 to the Freiheit and \$2.50 to the International Workers' Aid, the total wages that he earned on May Day. He could not "Down Tools" on International Labor Day this time, so he determined to make his day's work count for the working class by donating his wages. This is a splendid example to follow. Who's next?

FORD SUED FOR VIOLATION OF ANTI-TRUST LAW

Bankers and Agents Made Co-Defendants

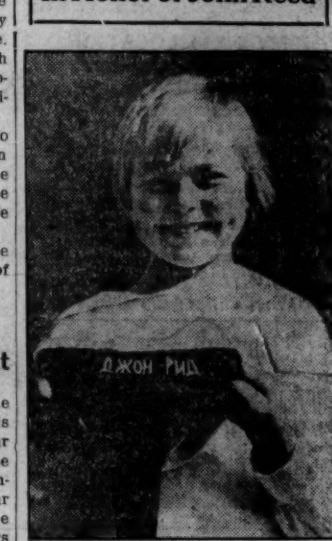
JACKSON, Miss., May 7.—A suit was filed in chancery court of Hinds county today by W. J. Miller, state revenue agent, against the Ford Motor company charging a criminal conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws of Mississippi. Miller sought to collect penalties of \$12,000,000.

All local Ford dealers in Mississippi and the banking institutions with which they transact business were named co-defendants, and the state revenue agent sought to attach the funds of the Ford Motor company on deposit in the several banks to guarantee payment of penalties in event the suit is sustained in the courts.

The bill of complaint is based on contracts between the Ford Motor company and its local dealers and alleges that contracts violate the anti-trust laws of Mississippi; that they are in restraint of trade; inimical to the public welfare and constitute an unlawful criminal conspiracy.

Motor Busses Win Victory.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—Motor bus companies that have been in operation over rural highways without franchises from the county commissions will not be held to have operated illegally and will be entitled to obtain certificates of convenience and necessity from the Public Service commission as provided in the 1925 motor vehicle act, according to an opinion handed down today by Arthur L. Gilliom, attorney general of Indiana.

In Honor of John Reed



His Name Lives Forever.

This charming young dancer holds in her hand her cap embroidered with the name of John Reed, whom Russians consider the bravest of Americans because he risked and finally gave his young life in the service of Soviet Russia.

The dance is part of a detailed study of the life of the children in the new Russia, and is one of the many startling points of contact between conditions in this country and that of Germany, where the social-democrats are serving the world imperialists in the administration of the Dawes plan. It is part of the great motion picture, "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics," which will be shown at Sheboygan, Wis., on May 20th. This film has been run in many cities, but many others have not yet taken advantage of this chance to show the workers the difference between Bolshevism and reformism in actual practice and especially in their effect upon the lives of the workers.

Dates for this and eight other working class motion pictures can be booked thru the International Workers Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU ARE A WORKER IT IS YOUR DUTY TO



Every subscription for The Daily Worker means a brick in building the revolutionary press in this country.

THE TIME:
**SUNDAY,
MAY 10**
at 2 P. M.

IN DETROIT!

DAILY WORKER MASS MEETING

Speaker: **WILLIAM F. DUNNE**

Editor of THE DAILY WORKER—the only English Communist Daily, and Other Well Known Speakers.

This is the Place to Go Sunday

IN DETROIT!

THE PLACE:
**HOUSE OF THE
MASSES**
2646 ST. AUBIN,
Detroit, Mich.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

MAY 9, 1925.

The "Shot-Gun Wedding" at London

By ROBERT MINOR.

"AFTER all the sacrifices the war entailed in our fight for freedom," asks J. F. Darling, director of the London Midland Bank, "is the result to be that Great Britain is now to come under financial, economic and it may be political domination of America?"

With these words begins a struggle between the British empire and the American empire.

And the struggle begins on the very day of the "happy" celebration of the joining in holy financial wedlock of the same two powers. A nice, typical, bourgeois wedding.

The solemnization occurred last week. The wedding bells rang out from the British parliament: England has adopted the gold standard! Simultaneously the wedding bells (somewhat muffled in crepe) tolled from the bank of England, and loud and joyfully they rang at New York.

Practically from now on, and officially beginning with the 1st of January, 1926, the British government pledges itself again to make good with gold on every piece of paper money in circulation—or in the vaults of American bankers. The export of gold from England will no longer be prohibited. For the first time in ten years—since 1915, when the war caused England to drop the gold standard and to put an embargo upon the export of gold from that country—England is under the gold standard of exchange.

In the war, the sorely harrassed capitalist England made love to the beautiful young heiress, capitalist America. The coy capitalist lady responded—not too well, perhaps—but wisely. The gas burned late in the parlor of Papa Morgan (for is not J. P. Morgan truly the "Father of his country"?), and many promises were given—and who knows how many kisses? The British young man meant to keep his independence, as most young men do. But the American young lady remembered—and Father Morgan remembered.

Years passed. But the promises and kisses were not forgotten.

And then came a scene which is not unusual in this bourgeois world.

"Father" Morgan got out his shot gun. The young fellow, England, must make good. The shot gun was held to the head of the young man, England. And the wedding came last week—last Tuesday, when England announced the re-adoption of the gold standard.

Yes, the young man did "the right thing." England stood up to the altar and sorrowfully produced the golden wedding ring, while Father Morgan lowered in the background and fingered the trigger.

Happy Wedding?

THE old men of the international neighborhood smile with toothless lips, and stroke their beards and say, "Now they will live happily ever afterwards." Especially Old Man Kautsky, the benevolent oracle of the neighboring village of Germany, will wrinkle his cheeks and say, "Yes, yes, I told you so. Now the thing is done. They will live in domestic bliss forever afterward."

But the young husband of the shot gun bride was full of conflicting emotions when he slipped the golden ring on the finger of the willing virago: "Gone is my independence . . . gone . . . But these are the days of easy divorces." Into the shot gun nuptials are brought all of the rancors, resentments, "complexes" and hatreds—and divergent interests of the past and present, and still more

of the future. We know these affairs. With cynical eyes of experience we pierce the curtains of the new household. There will be trouble there.

The adoption of the gold standard by England at this time is openly called in London—"a guarantee to America." Since when is the adoption by the biggest of imperialist powers of the money standard which is considered "natural" to all predatory world powers—since when is this a "guarantee" to a rival imperialist power? In a theoretical "normal" time this would not be so, and the return of England to the gold standard at some time was always considered necessary. But, coming now under the existing circumstances, Sir Alfred Mond, high politician of Great Britain, says that it will tie the British monetary system to that of America and will make the London bank rate subject more than ever before to the mercy of Wall Street, being a rash act "to obtain a purely sentimental result."

MEANWHILE the "dowry" of the American bride is open inspection of the guests. It consists of \$200,000,000 in gold put at the British disposal by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (by the U. S. government, in effect), and a credit of \$100,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. This total of \$300,000,000 is three times the size of the recent huge loan to France for stabilization of the franc, and is the biggest loan ever made to a foreign government in time of peace. And it is an addition to about a thousand millions of other British

debts to America—already a source of gall and wormwood.

Director Darling of the Midland Bank says:

"The pre-war gold standard was fortunately free from political interference. This cannot be said of the Federal Reserve banks, or rather the Federal Reserve Board, which controls their policy. The Federal Reserve Board is practically a political body sitting in Washington. Are we then prepared to tie the pound to what Sir Basil Blackett has called the chariot wheel of the Federal Reserve?"

The dominant finance capital of England decided that it had to be done, and it was done. The doubt, reluctance and hesitancy of British capitalism, reflecting the differences of interest of the different layers of the bourgeoisie, are ridden over by the big bourgeoisie which finds the step necessary, tho not an unmixed pleasure.

Communist International Foresees. EVEN before this spectacular step of opening up the gold market of England to the American bankers, the Communist International had been able to give a keen analysis of the rapprochement between the two Anglo-Saxon empires—a rapprochement which is both an embrace and a death grapple. Zinoviev is quoted as saying in a speech to the session of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on March 25:

"The most important factor in the world political situation is the rela-

tionship between England and America. The 'optimists,' who see every thing rosy in the camp of our enemies and everything black in our own camp, believe that America can put all Europe on rations and dominate it. When doing this they forget the differences between America and England, they forget that America is playing the European countries off against each other. . . . The rapprochement between England and America is a historical fact. Both states have conservative governments, but nevertheless profound differences exist. There are differences in the question of world hegemony, for America has become a creditor of the world. There are differences in respect to Canada, Australia and Mexico. There are differences in the oil question, in the question of armaments, with respect to the debts. A fight is being waged for control of raw materials; there are even differences with respect to the Dawes plan. We see an intensification of the differences proceeding parallel with the rapprochement. It suffices to point to Canada, which is being Americanized and is slipping out of England's hands."

The internal differences within England between the sections of the bourgeoisie and between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, are a striking factor in this case. The London Daily News now gives warning that:

"The decision to return at once to the gold standard will be sharply criticized by industrialists, who fear the

(Continued on page 8)

THE DECISION NEARS



The Role of the City and Land Workers

By NIKOLAI BUKHARIN,
Editor, *Pravda*, (The Truth) at Mos-
cow, Official Organ of the Rus-
sian Communist Party.

MANY comrades in the foreign parties, and even in the best parties, believe that the peasant question is something of secondary importance. Altho it is now the fashion amongst us to declare oneself a Leninist and of course to combat Trotskyism most energetically, nevertheless there are in reality many parties which pay insufficient attention to the peasant question.

Amongst many comrades and many parties the opinion even prevails that the peasant question is important only for a backward country like Russia, and that this question could be assigned a minor place in the more advanced countries. Such a train of thought is entirely false and (by the way) rather Trotskyist.

It is just Trotsky who developed the following ideas in his theory of the permanent revolution: In Russia the proletariat can only retain power after its victory with the aid of the state organs of the western proletariat, because the population of our country is overwhelmingly agricultural.

THIS statement is false; it is not only false, but the matter has not been thought to its conclusion. The victory of the international proletariat would then signify its world victory, the seizure of power all over the world—and then we should have to ask ourselves: "What is the composition of the entire population of the earth?"

When we put the question in this manner we immediately see that the proletariat is relatively and absolutely the minority of the total population of the earth as against the overwhelming peasant majority.

Can this question then be eliminated? Can it be said that the world revolution and the world victory of the proletariat will solve the problem? By no means.

On the contrary, with the victory of the world proletariat this problem will be reproduced on the widest possible scale. Only a few figures to illustrate my idea: We know that the entire population of the earth is 1,700,000,000. More than half of this number live in Asia (approximately 900 millions). China alone has 436 millions.

THAT means that a quarter of the earth's population live in China; and of these 436 millions—the statistics are, it is true, extremely poor—approximately 400 millions are peasants. In India this ratio of the peasantry to the entire population is 220 out of 320 millions; in the Union of Soviet Republics it is 111 out of 130 millions. The overwhelming majority of the colonial population consists of peasants.

WE all know that the colonial question will play a great role in the process of the world revolution. We know that from a certain standpoint the antagonism between capital in the highly developed metropolises and the backward colonies is one of the chief contradictions of capitalism, that these contradictions are nothing else but—figuratively speaking—the contradiction between the world city, the centers of present industry and world economy, and the world village, that is the colonial periphery of the centers.

Almost all of the principal questions of our policy are connected in one way or another with the colonial problem. Even the question of the unity of the trade unions in connection with the left course of the British proletariat is closely related to the problem of the colonies. And the problem of the colonies is a specific form of the agrarian and peasant question.

THERE is, therefore, no doubt that this problem is not a minor, secondary, subordinate problem, but that it may be called one of the most important problems of our epoch. However, this problem cannot be looked at exclusively from this standpoint, but must be considered from the standpoint of production and of the seizure of political power by the proletariat. If the peasantry is so large

a percentage of the entire population, it is evident that they are of rather great weight economically speaking. The industrial proletariat of the highly developed countries often have a certain false opinion, an illusion that this problem is not of importance.

But how are matters in reality? As for the economic situation, Great Britain is in Asia, and France looked at economically is in Africa. It is evident that the close attention now paid by the British working class to the colonial problem contains a presentiment of future problems. The simple British worker, seeing the disturbances in India, must ask himself, "H'm, if I do not support India now and then it separates from Great Britain, what will I have to eat after the conquest of political power?"

The putting of the question in this light is, we see, already taking place in many circles of the highly developed economically skilled proletariat. It is closely related to the circumstance that the problem of the conquest of political power by the proletariat has become one of the chief problems of our day.

HOW do matters look when we consider the peasant question from

In France also, where the peasantry is not as reactionary as it is in Germany, the picture is, for all that, to say the least—frightful. Here, we have six or seven large peasant and agrarian organizations, and all of them without exception, are led by large landlords and large capitalists.

The organizational structure of these organizations is similar in all countries. Their mainstay is a political party, or several political parties. In form, they represent a sort of agricultural trade union which organizes all classes from the large landowners to the dwarf peasants, and even the agricultural laborer. Within these organizations, however, there is a sort of hierarchy at the top of which are the big capitalists. The cadres of these organizations are distinctly hostile to the proletariat.

In connection with these organizations there are various co-operative societies, which economically, are bound up with the banks.

I have quoted here only two examples; that of the French and German, but such a situation prevails everywhere.

Recently, a process of differentiation has been observed in these or-

revolutionary camp, and base their hopes upon the conservative character of the peasantry.

Naturally, comrades, we can say that the hopes of the bourgeoisie and of the landlords are very limited. The bourgeoisie and the agrarians fail to understand that conservatism under no circumstances is an eternal feature of the peasantry, that there have been epochs as the peasant revolts, in which the peasants have shown that they have nothing in common with conservatism. And even today, the capitalist system is shaken so profoundly that various features of peasant conservatism have partly disappeared. We know that in the early period of the rapid development of capitalism, particularly in those countries which developed more rapidly certain strata of the proletariat became bourgeois. The more explicable it is therefore, that various strata of the peasantry—for example those that own private property, individual farms, etc.—should to an even greater degree have inclinations towards the bourgeois camp. But this organic epoch of capitalism was a specific epoch, and we cannot mechanically transfer the specific character of this epoch to another epoch, particularly to the present epoch. In fact, we can establish a thesis that simultaneously with the disappearance of the bourgeois elements in the proletariat, the "de-bourgeoisification" of the proletariat, if we may so describe it, a similar process is going on among the peasantry. This process commences first among the semi-proletarian stratum of the peasantry, the dwarf peasants, etc. Of course, this process will be much slower than that among the proletariat, and for that reason our task of bringing these strata of people under our influence, is much more difficult than winning that section of the proletariat, which has become bourgeois, and is influenced by social democracy. But the more energetically must we work in this field. We must bring numerous strata of the peasantry, the poor peasantry, the small peasants, under our influence, otherwise, we shall never achieve victory.

ROUGHLY speaking, the present period in the development of capitalism, regarded from the social standpoint, is nothing else than a fight for the peasantry between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and I must say that the bourgeoisie understands this characteristic tendency much better than do the Communist Parties. Herein lies a great danger. We talk about united front tactics, we have spoken about the workers' and peasants' government, we have passed resolutions about the necessity for winning over the peasantry, etc. But we have done very little in this sphere. Whereas the bourgeoisie is conducting real united front tactics towards the peasantry, and have done a great deal in this respect.

In many countries: Germany, France, England and partly also in America, a discussion is now going on in the bourgeois press over such questions, for example as self-sufficing economy. Certain German economists desire to see an economic system in which the industry and the agriculture of the country can satisfy all the requirements of that country. This economic motive is accompanied by a military motive: "In war, we are at the mercy of the enemy because economically, we are dependent upon other countries." And third, there is a class motive: "Strongly developed industry brings with it an increase in the urban proletariat, which is corrupted by Communism, etc. We must have a process of developing backwards; we must become agrarianized."

It is no accident that this discussion is taking place at the present time. It is the expression of a still more active anti-proletarian orientation of the ruling class.

IN France, there is at the present time, a strong movement in the French agrarian and bourgeois circles. The slogans of this movement are approximately as follows: "Back (Continued on page 7)

Local Russian Sheet Fighting Communism



As seen by the Russian Communist Daily *Novy Mir*

the standpoint of the distribution of social forces at the present moment?

When we ask under whose influence the peasantry stands, how its forces are divided among the different classes, we must reply that in the colonial and semi-colonial countries we have great influence upon the peasantry, but that in the important industrial countries our influence is practically nil.

In Germany, a country where the economic depressions after the war with their various consequences raged most violently, we see that the "Reichslandbund," which is under the leadership of large landowners, has more than two million organized members. Half of the agricultural proletariat is in this organization.

IF we consider the fact alone and then compare the number of middle, large, small and "dwarf" peasants, who also belong to this organization, we will see that the overwhelming majority of the peasantry and one-half of the agricultural proletariat are directly organized in hostile organizations.

The social composition of the leadership of the Reichslandbund is as follows: at the top are large landowners and large capitalists. The ideology is monarchist, the backbone of the apparatus consists of ex-officers and high officials.

organizations. This is an extremely important and big process. But, when we examine the situation as a whole, when we draw the balance, excluding the colonies, we will see that our work is only in the preliminary stage.

In a period when the revolutionary wave is rushing forward we are able to carry large sections of the proletariat with us and "infuse" the other sections of the people with our ideas. In the present period of stabilization (temporary it is true) we are faced with the danger of all these strata being employed against the proletariat.

FASCISM, black reaction, has its great reserves in the rural districts. It is really a scandalous situation when in Germany half of the agricultural proletariat belongs to the enemy camp. It is very difficult to capture political power when the relation of forces are so arranged.

I can say here, quite bluntly, that from the standpoint of the revolutionary proletariat, as well as from the standpoint of Leninism, that it is a piece of utter stupidity to regard this question as a secondary question.

The bourgeoisie, the agrarian classes, the heavy industrialists, understand the position perfectly well. The professors serving the big landlords and the big capitalists, regard the peasantry as the reserves of the anti-

Paving the Way for Class Collaboration

By ARNE SWABECK.

In their reckless destruction of the effectiveness and fighting ability of the union the officials of District 5, United Mine Workers, are now attempting to expel all militant members from the organization and thus prevent any further exposure of their mismanagement and spurious pretense of opposition to the efforts of the coal operators to enforce the 1917 scale.

Viewed together with the attacks made upon members duly elected to certain offices within District 12, Illinois, who have declared themselves as Communists, it becomes clear that a well-planned and centralized drive has been launched to eliminate the real fighters from the organization and pave the way for the policy of collaboration with the operators.

On April 21, James Oates, president of Local 4546, was ordered expelled from the union by District 5 executive board after having been notified to appear to answer to charges placed against him. On May 4 Tom Ray, member of Local 1012, appeared, upon summons, before the board. He refused to answer to any charges or concede the officials the right to place him on trial. That the board will assume the same arrogant position as taken towards Oates and also order the expulsion of Tom Ray is not the least in doubt as both are well known militants leading the progressive movement of the district.

The excuse furnished to cover this high handed action is based on a motion carried at a packed district convention held in March, 1924. This motion threatened expulsion of any member participating in any kind of a conference not sanctioned by the official family. One such conference was held March 15 to consider means of relief for the Moundsville prison-

ers. However, this relief work is a story which has become an integral part of the miners' progressive movement of district 5, the details of which are briefly as follows.

Growing out of the Cliftonville march during the strike 1923, when several hundred Pennsylvania miners crossed the border to West Virginia to urge complete solidarity of their fellow workers, 43 men were sent to prison. When brought to trial, five pleaded not guilty and were given heavy sentences. Upon advice of the district officials with intimations of early release, the rest of the men, when later brought to trial, pleaded guilty and were given sentences from three to five years. They soon found they were left in the lurch, no real efforts were made by the officials to secure the early release. But a vigorous rank and file movement sweeping the locals finally opened the jail doors for 26 of these men.

The militant miners have repeatedly exposed the base hypocrisy and the miserable role played by the whole official family in its betrayals of the heroic efforts of the rank and file workers to establish complete solidarity during the 1922 strike. They have exposed the deals made and the swelling of the bank accounts of those board members placed in trusteeship of relief funds for the coke region miners. They have exposed the corruptness of the district office in handling relief funds to the miners who were out in the crucible strike. Accounts of funds distributed were padded from \$20.00 to \$40.00 a week per family. Local Union 4546, of Charleroi, Pa., on Feb. 22, 1925, at a special meeting to which delegates of other locals as well as the district officials were invited to attend, made these charges public. This meeting decided to call the conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15 and the district officials were again invited to

be present, but failed to appear at either meeting.

While about 50 delegates representing almost as many local unions attended that conference the officials had meanwhile got busy circularizing the district with dire threats of expulsion of all who should decide to participate. The old motion passed at the eleventh hour at the packed convention a year ago, branding this and all such meetings as "dual" and slating for expulsion not only those who participate, but also those who give aid in any way, was dug up for the purpose.

The conference went ahead with its work planned to circularize petitions for the pardon of the Moundsville prisoners, to gather funds for relief of their families and elected a publicity committee to further this work. It also went on record urging that the local unions themselves take action on the charges, publicly made, of misappropriation of funds by the district convention to bring impeachment proceedings. This demand is now growing in volume as the resolution passes from local to local.

Charges were preferred in local 4546 against James Oates for having attended the conference. After the man who presented the charges had been compelled to admit that they were framed by the district officials the local refused to even consider the matter. Likewise in the case of Tom Ray whose local vindicated him of the charges made. Both locals had thus decided and in both instances their decisions were appealed to the district board. Very soon the board showed its hands in flagrant defiance of the constitution of the organization. It did not take the matter up for adjustment with the locals, the decision of which had been appealed, but ordered these two members to appear before its meetings to take action against them individually. They hoped

to get rid of two militant opponents who had always made it a point to rally the rank and file membership for the building and strengthening of the organization and for a fight against any encroachments of the operators. Naturally the both locals refused to become the tools of any such dirty dealings and refuse to carry out the dictates made in violation of their constitution.

While P. T. Fagan and the other lackeys of John L. Lewis are uniting their cunning abilities to fight those who give life to the union and make it an easy prey for the operators, union mines are being closed down and the miners constantly swell the ranks of the unemployed army. The Pittsburgh Coal company alone, in one month, closed 23 of its mines. What do the union officials propose to do for these unemployed miners? There is no sign of any move. As long as the bureaucrats have enough in the treasuries to keep up their fat salaries they have no personal worries and don't give a hang for the rank and file miners. If times get real bad they will turn to the operators for their reward or perhaps begin looking around for a soft berth in a so-called labor bank or labor union insurance company.

So while John L. Lewis is carrying on a counterfeit campaign of organization in northern West Virginia where mines are being closed down while the southern part of that state and eastern Kentucky are rapidly being developed as the coal mining center of the nation on the one hundred per cent American plan, with low wages, long hours and armed company guards his lieutenants are busy pulling the props from under. The terrific destruction wrought can be mended only by sweeping them all out of office and establishing a militant leadership with a policy of fight against the exploiters.

Fighting the Famine in Ireland

By Robert Stewart

IN 1897 there was a partial famine in Ireland just as there is this year. The English government then acted exactly as the Free State government is acting today. Thru its official press it denied famine and minimized distress. In the house of commons when confronted by the Irish M. Ps. with the names of the people who had died of starvation, Mr. Balfour jocosely asked if the Irish expected him to supply the peasants with champagne. Today Minister McGilligan in the Free State Dail, replying to the labor T. D., admitted that there would be deaths from starvation in Ireland, but added, it was not the business of the Dail to provide work for the people and the sooner they realized this the better.

I WAS in Mayo during the last big election, and in some of the homes I visited while canvassing, there was no food. Women told me they had not broken their fast that day. The woman showed me a bit of dry bread she was giving to a sick child, and said it had been given her by a neighbor, and I saw that the sugar bowl was quite empty. Hunger is written on the thin faces of the crowds of unemployed men standing listlessly about the streets. They will tell you "we want work" and turn away ashamed lest you should take them for beggars. Except the professional beggars who follow you around promising prayers, no one asks for alms. The people are very proud and very sensitive, and try to hide their poverty as if it were a disgrace. Only when someone is ill, or when the crying of the children for food becomes too intolerable some woman will burst forth and tell the truth. How they are maintaining existence on the relief that is being given them is a question that I have not been able to solve. Four shilling per week for a widow with seven children! No wonder the children are naked under the outer ragged garment, no wonder consumption is rife.

WHAT makes the danger of the present situation is that the shops also by giving credit have tided

the people over many bad years, are themselves in bad straits and are able to give credit no longer.

This is the second bad harvest following on the disorganization caused by the war. In Charlestown and Swinford this is plainly evident, if one looks at the empty shelves, and the shop windows filled with dummy boxes and empty bottles, and notes the general air of depression. Many of the shop-keepers are on the verge of bankruptcy, they are going "wallop" in the local expression.

IN Ballina which is one of the most prosperous trading towns of the West and where the depletion of stocks is not so evident, I saw women from the country in shawls, buying tea by the ounce and sugar by the quarter pound, and meal by the pound, and so ashamed and so timid, fearing anyone should notice the tiny marketing, and still more fearful that their credit was outrun and that they would meet with a refusal.

The roads are such as to make motor traveling exciting, little is being done to repair them. In some places, however, the Free State government has opened relief works just before the election. Three shilling four pence per day seemed to be the average pay, and compared to the one shilling per day given by the English it looked good; but the rate of living has trebled in Ireland since 1897, and the English gave work six days a week and did not make relief work conditional on belonging to any political organization while the Free State authorities generally only provide two or three days' work a week and make employment conditional on the man first paying one shilling and joining the Cumann-na-Gael organization. In cases where the man was too poor to pay the one shilling, eggs were taken in lieu of payment to the Free State party fund.

The famine is partial and curiously patchy. It was the same in 1897. In Killala for instance, and in Ballycastle last year's potato crop was splendid and farmers have seed to

sell. In Portlaoisy, and other places not forty miles distant it has failed completely and the people have been able to sow no seed. The oat crop on which their poultry industry so largely depends was also a failure, and the hens are dying for want of food. Seed oats and seed potatoes are the urgent need if an even worse famine is to be avoided.

After the famine in 1897 fish curing stations were put up at Belderring and others of the worst districts so that the people might salt the fish so plentiful along the coast. Fishing used to be the main industry of the people. Today the fish curing stations are closed. There are no fish. During the Anglo-Irish war and since the Free State came into existence, the English steam trawlers have been allowed to come right into the coast within the prohibited 3-mile area. With their large nets and powerful engines they have, as the poor fishermen say, "dragged the bottom out of the sea," in other words, they have destroyed the spawning beds, and now there are no fish, the little fishing boats are idle and the nets have rotted. An inspector of fisheries told me that it would take five years probably for the fishing to recover, even if the English trawlers were now to be kept outside the coastal area. The Free State evidently fears antagonizing their English masters, and makes no effort to protect the fisheries. The Helga, the gunboat used by the English to shell Dublin in 1916, has been taken over by the Free State for the protection of the coast, but the English captain is still retained and it is not likely he will be disagreeable to his own countrymen. An occasional little French fishing boat is caught and fined, but the big English trawlers who are doing all the damage are left in peace to ruin the fishing grounds on which the life of the western seaboard depends. This means that whenever, like this year, there is a partial failure of the potato crop, it means actual famine and people dying of starvation, and amongst the chil-

dren only the fittest survive. Emigration goes up. The English colonies where conditions are hard, and cheap labor is wanted, profit thereby.

AS I returned in the train from Mayo, at each station I heard the emigrant "keane." All who travel by the western line know it, and it is hard to forget. It tears one's very heart out. The crying of the mothers as the train bears off their dearest to foreign slavery, the shrill cry of the old people who know they will never see the bright boys and girls who are going again, the "keane" echoes right along the line as the train steams away, to be taken up at the next station where more emigrants are waiting.

The emigrant "keane" which had almost ceased during the war when the republic brot hope to the people, is echoing wildly again thru the Free State.

At the Workers' International Relief committee I have seen letters telling of the conditions in Donegal, letters from people like P. Gallagher of Dungloe (Paddy McCope), from which it is evident that things are quite as bad there as in Mayo. Col. O'Callaghan Westropp's statement at the farmers' congress described alarming conditions in Clare. The Irish Times had an article published from a correspondent contradicting this, but a few days later had to admit everything as far as the wiping out of the cattle and the desperate need of the small farmers.

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court

(Between State and Dearborn Just South of Jackson) CHICAGO

MASTERS AND SLAVES (A Story)

(Translated by Simon Felshin)

I.

"HELLO, kid!"

This friendly call rose above even the heartless rumble of the railway train. Nickles' heart went pitter-patter. He thought of all those stories that he had heard about hoboes. "Hello, kid" was what the sheriffs always said when they wanted to lay hands on a fellow. And yet even this was preferable to being beaten to death by a boss at some lumber camp. Nickles was not anxious to end up as a newspaper sensation.

Then he remembered suddenly that according to reports by comrades this friendly greeting of the sheriff was usually followed by a less friendly blow on the shoulder. And so he decided to peer first, in the direction of the voice, and then he would consider whether to risk the rash jump from the moving freight train.

"Hello, kid!"—rang out again, this time more reassuring. He looked in the direction from which the voice came. Nothing . . . He wanted to pierce the darkness. Loud, hearty laughter. And still he didn't see anyone.

"Don't you see me? Here I am!"

Nickles was right. When sheriffs do any trawling out of their sockets.

Suddenly he caught sight of a waving hand which reached out from somewhere among the spokes of the wheels.

"Well, that couldn't be any sheriff"—Nickles thought—"these gentlemen don't care much for riding that way."

Nickles was right. When sheriffs do any traveling they prefer the passenger coaches. And besides, it did seem as if the owner of that hand among the wheels didn't find himself so uncomfortable in his surroundings.

"Now at last can you see me?"—the owner of the hand asked.

Nickles tried again craning his neck, this time with better luck.

Catching sight of the owner of the voice and the hand he felt very much ashamed that he had thought even for a moment of running away. The sight of this chap was decidedly reassuring. He was looking out at the world from his "comfortable" seat with a grin. By the light of a lantern which they passed, Nickles got a distinct view of him. He was reclining at ease against a cross beam, his hands clasped about his knee. His pants were ripped in one place, revealing a bit of his naked leg.

This sight in a trice restored to Nickles his old blitheness and now he in turn called out:

"Hello, kid!"

This, in one expression, constituted perfect solidarity, the definite sealing of the new friendship and served also as an introduction.

"Where you headed for?"—Nickles called. "I'd like to know that myself."

"That's where I'm going too."

And so they had immediately found a point in common: neither of them knew where he would land.

"Have you got any buttons?"—the stranger asked.

This question sounded rather queer, as the owner of the voice didn't seem to attach so much importance to whether there was any button missing from his clothing.

"What for do we want buttons?"—asked Nickles.

"So we can decide where to get off. Each button stands for a town. The last button tells us the town we get off at."

As they talked it over they both realized that the button method of choosing wouldn't do in this case, because it presupposed a detailed knowledge of the various places along the road. They therefore had to decide on something else. As experienced travelers they could always tell a good bit ahead when they were nearing a big station; and they decided to take leave of their conveyance at the first large station.

The train rumbled.

From the locomotive came the impatient ringing of the bell. It rang as if the freight train were in some way disturbed.

The two decided: that's one of the bigger sta-

tions! They crept with skilful and practiced movements to the edge of the car. They waited for the right moment—for a bend, as the train slowed down.

Nickles gave the signal: "Careful, now!"

A swing.

The train immediately whirled on past them.

AND they remained behind in the night.

The lights of the railroad station in the distance. And along the tracks an electric light glared from far off. It was best to keep away from the light. Nor was it advisable to come too near to the station. All kinds of unreliable persons lurged around there: detectives, sheriffs, watchmen and such like parasites.

They felt an aching all over. And so they decided to rest under a tree.

"Oh yes, what's your name anyway?"—Nickles asked.

"Joe, Joe Vavas"—and he added: "I'm a Hungarian."

"Ah, Hungarian! That's nice. I'm Greek, and my name is Gulis Nickles."

Nickles had been living in America for ten years. But to judge by his accent and his vocabulary, one might well say that he was not longer than two years in the country.

His life? Laundry, shoe-shining, doll factory, soap making, steel mills, milk carrying, street construction, packing sugar . . . New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver . . . and always under a train, never knowing where he was going . . . he could hardly give a proper account in one time of the fantastic contents of his eventful life.

Joe Vavas had come to America one year later. The last station of his life's road was called Denver. He had landed in that city without a cent, and unshaven. It was in spring. At the street corners there were Mexicans in blue overalls. He also stopped at the street corner and waited for good luck.

As good luck didn't come to fetch him he decided there and then to go look for it himself. He sauntered thru Seventeenth street. And he really did catch sight of a sign:

"For Purpose of Instruction
FREE SHAVE HERE
For Everybody."

This was luck too, for he could thus save fifteen cents. He went up one floor, where he politely offered his face and his head for practice.

And now while he was telling his friend about all this his face became clouded as he depicted that harrowing half hour which gave him a cut-up face and a half-shorn head. The master who was giving instruction asked him if he had work.

"I answered:

"I only came to this town a short time ago."

Thereupon he offered to teach him the trade. That would give him a chance to learn and get wages while he was learning.

"This offer looked very good to me"—Joe continued. "I didn't have any trade. And you can't get along without a trade. After that I found out what that school was for. And I found out it wasn't such a bad business to open a barber school. We was workin' thirteen hours and even more. We had to clean up the place. Two weeks after that we was workin' even in the rush hour. There was more and more learners, they come up like mushrooms. And what do you think happened? In Denver the barber's apprentice got paid just about as much as the boss pleased. I wanted to get away from the gang, but a friend of mine talked me out of it. A trade . . . That's the thing, a trade. So I stuck to it . . . That's how I learned a trade."

Joe was evidently proud of that.

And he added: "And now I can join a union."

Joe was even prouder of that.

SOMEWHERE below, behind the hills, the sky lit up. A purple streak glimmered.

Joe discovered, full of joy, that at the break of day, just exactly as it is written in the bible, the rooster crows and the cow lows.

And these creatures evoked in him a schoolboy mood. But Nickles pulled him out of his dreams.

"The grass is wet in the morning"—he said—"it's better I think to take a little walk."

And all of a sudden it occurred to them that they were hungry in the first place; secondly, they did not know where they really were.

"I think we ought to find out first of all where we are."

On this point there was perfect agreement, and it was only necessary to bring about agreement as to method. One advanced the opinion that they ought to invest their capital in a morning paper. The other held that it would be wise to find the automobile road.

And this latter viewpoint carried.

The morning poured its radiant warmth with full splendor over the landscape.

The two wanderers were fresh, of good courage, and they tramped forward on the road with light heart.

"Welcome to the Pikes Peak Region," they read, and beneath, "Colorado Springs."

"The welcome ain't for us I think, but it makes you feel good anyway"—Joe laughed, and Nickles added:

"Mostly on account of that the puzzle is now solved, and we know where we are at."

They stopped.

With due respect they took off their caps and spelled together:

"Co-lo-ra-do Springs . . ."

And now they went for breakfast.

II.

IT was a festive morning of welcome. The splendid June sun was an incentive to their appetite. But everything good has an end—and so it was impossible to eat on forever. In the street they looked at each other, critically. They inspired the greatest confidence in each other. But as their glances glided over each other's shabby clothing they began to doubt whether, while on the quest for work, this mutual confidence would be communicated to the sharp-eyed boss.

This doubt bothered especially Joe who wanted to remain at his "trade." They counted their money. It didn't take Nickles long to do that; his wealth amounted to three cents. Of course anyone would know that this wasn't enough for a suit of clothes.

However, Joe's work at the barber school had netted him \$4.27. For four dollars one could get even two suits if one only looked around a little.

It is hard to tell exactly whether the scent of the two was so sharp or whether the second-hand clothes dealer knew where to put up his stand, but the fact is that they found the second-hand dealer without any trouble.

This store had strictly one price.

The second-hand dealer succeeded in fishing out of his stock two suits for \$3.98. (Joe certainly couldn't let his friend go without a suit!) And after the two had changed it did seem to them that in the spick-and-span cast-off clothes of the rich they made a much better impression. Joe promised Nickles that as soon as he got a place he would give him a haircut. They left their old rags at the dealers as a souvenir. Joe now still had twenty-nine cents. For three cents he bought a paper, the "Spring Paper." They discovered two small ads, asking for barbers. "First class" barbers. This was a good omen.

Nickles went to Pikes Peak avenue, where there was an employment agency. Before they separated they promised each other to meet at the Busy Corner. This is the heart of Colorado Springs. At all four corners immense posters announce: "Busy Corner!"

WORKERS in overalls sat around. There was plenty of work. It was boom time. Farm workers, road builders, canal builders, dishwashers, berry pickers were wanted—one could even pick his work. But Nickles didn't care for any of these jobs. His eyes were attracted to a ticket marked: "Experienced footman wanted for refined, aristocratic family. References required."—That was something altogether new to him. What in the world was a "Footman" anyway? He thought it was something like a "Food Man" or "Food Worker." That seemed rather attractive. This

of the Working Class)

By John Lassen

first time in his ten years of experience
ch an opportunity had come his way.
of the men looking for work noticed his in-
He said to Nickles:

job is no good. I been there already.
ant you to do everything."

les grasped at the opportunity to find out
or all just what was a "Footman."

at is the work?"

you mean a real footman? If you do, that's
rent story. A real footman waits at the
wears white gloves, goes riding with the
and mistress, receives guests and gets—
tips."

rever, the other added quickly:
it for them aristocrats . . . Bah! . . .

ing windows, washing floors, cleaning up .
Bah! . . ."

it can't be hard—Nickles thought. And it
to dawn on him what a footman really was.

ere you a footman before?" the stranger

as, in the old country."

was a lie as a matter of fact, but he didn't
He wanted to get that job, so under the

stances the lie was justified.
went straightforth to the agency.

ou're looking for an experienced footman?"
es. Is that your trade?"

ure; but I ain't done that kind of work here,
in the old country."

What country?"

reece.—I was footman in a very high-class
ly"—Nickles added.

hat so? That's fine. Can you give any refer-
s?"

ference, reference, hm. That was a
point, it occurred to him. Nevertheless he

calmly:
Sorry, I ain't got no references with me. (The

of the employment agent darkened.) The
leman for whom I worked (a brilliant idea),

ister Propapapadakis, was shot by the new
ditionary government." (In a jiffy the agent's

was again bright.)
So, that is excellent, splendid, what was the

ister's name? . . . Wait, I'll write a few
ds of recommendation."

le did even more, he called up the aristocratic
ily on the telephone.

hen he asked for two dollars.
Nickles had altogether forgotten this detail.

Got no money with me now. But it's sure mon-
er when I land the job."

employment agent seemed used to these
because he didn't put up any objections.

He seemed to have a trusting soul, or perhaps
there were few workers.

BROADMOOR. A white house among sycamores.
At the entrance, two small groups of cherubs

with lovely flower garlands. Evidently as a sym-
bol for the innocence of the owner.

As Nickles reached the palace, five dogs suddenly
surrounded him. Five howling beasts.

A sharp whistle shrilled thru the air.
The five beasts whimpered and bared their teeth

from afar.
Nickles felt himself to be like a mythological

figure of ancient Greece his country—among wild
beasts.

He didn't have to ring.
"Does Mr. Broidin live here?"

"Yes"—answered the servant who opened the
door, and who wore a high collar. Nickles, who

was quick-minded decided that the collar was tied
around with a narrow black band only to keep

the servant's neck from falling out. Later how-
ever he realized that he was mistaken.

"I come from the employment agent"—he said
and drew the crumpled note of recommendation

from his pocket.
"All right."

Then he announced the fact that he had been
footman for Minister Propapapadakis, etc. . . .

The servant tried to pronounce the long name.
Pro—Prokala—Prosta— But he couldn't get

any farther, as his tongue got twisted. He had to
content himself to give the report to the Mrs.

without giving the name.

Two minutes later the servant came back.

"The Mrs. wants to know if you have refer-
ences?"

"My reference, I'm sorry to say, had his head
cut off . . . But maybe I myself can . . . ?"

He looked at himself in the mirror and wondered
if his outward appearance was sufficiently inspiring

of confidence. He himself was very much impress-
ed with himself in his second-hand clothes.

The servant went a few more times and came
back again, bringing new questions and taking

back answers. How long had he been in America;
did he possess any papers of any kind, and more

of the same sort of thing. To every question he
gave unhesitatingly an outspoken lie, and the

servant disappeared fully satisfied.

Now there followed a longer interval, during
which Nickles felt uneasy. In such intervals the

people must be thinking things over, and no good
will come of it.

This time his forebodings proved wrong.
The servant came back with a long sheet of pa-

per, containing the list of all the kinds of work
assigned to the footman.

"Well, now I want to inform you what your work
will be like. Come with me to the kitchen."

Nickles obeyed.
"Sit down"—the servant said in a friendly man-

ner—"My name is John . . ."

Nickles listened with great astonishment to the
account of how many-sided a footman had to be.

He was decidedly impressed with the resourceful-
ness with which Mrs. Broidin distributed the work

to cover the whole day. One thing was certain,
this many-sidedness was not so richly rewarded

by the aristocratic family, for the monthly wage
was only forty-five dollars. But on the other hand,

there was board, lodging, clothing and other fa-
vorable points that ought to be considered.

After the long list had been enumerated John
asked whether Nickles was satisfied with the work.

The Greek declared that the work which he had
to do for Propapapadakis was of an entirely dif-

ferent nature, but he hoped nevertheless, that he
would be satisfactory here too.

"When I was workin' for His Excellency, Min-
ister Propapapadakis, I only had to serve the mas-
ter and mistress and to go along when they went
out riding . . ."

"Tya"—John sighed—"don't forget we're in
America . . ."

And the cook, a rather elderly woman wearing
glasses and with a kindly look nodded:

"Yes, America . . ."

The chambermaid came. In a black dress. She
seemed tired and exhausted. She filled a pail with

a bored expression.
"That is Marguerite, the chambermaid"—John

said.
The two pairs of eyes met each other. To in-

different pairs of eyes.
"I hope you'll stay?" said John.

"I'm going out only for ten minutes"—Mar-
guerite answered with a laugh, and the bored face

became lit up with a radiant, with a fresh look of
youth.

"No, you can't"—and John explained to Nickles
what these "ten minutes" meant.—Recently George

had gone out in the evening for "ten minutes"
and hadn't come back, and now Marguerite wanted

to go out for ten minutes, when she had been there
only a week!

Everybody laughed over that.
"When do you want to start work?"—John

asked—"Can you bring your things yourself?"

Nickles almost blurted out that he would have
no difficulty in bringing the nothing that he pos-

sessed. But he thought better of it just in time,
for he had arrived at the conviction that on prin-

ciple one should never tell the truth. He there-
fore made the following answer:

"Oh, I ain't got many things . . . I'll fetch
them in the afternoon . . . I can start in to-

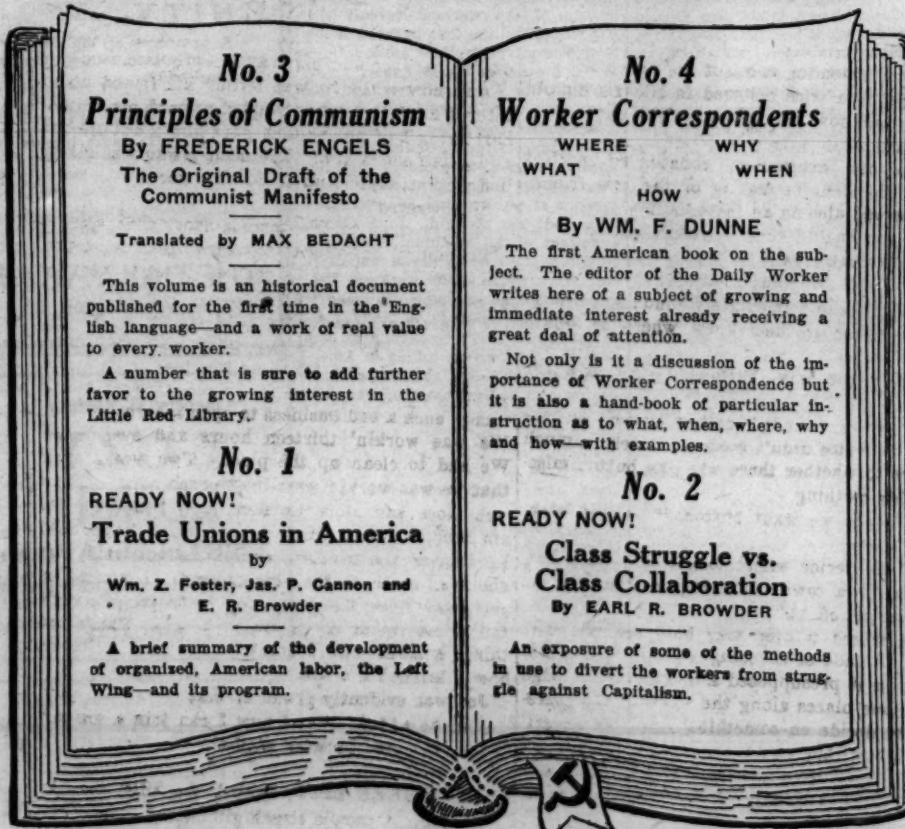
day . . ."

From Broadmoor to the Busy Corner he had to
walk it. Fourteen cents is a considerable sum of

money, especially for one who hasn't got that
much.

Still, by twelve o'clock he would be on the spot.
(To be continued next Saturday)

THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY



ALL NUMBERS 10 CENTS EACH, 12 COPIES FOR A DOLLAR

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois

Pity the Poor Workers

By Karl Reeve

THE manufacturers and bankers have grown exceedingly kind to the men and women workers of America, and especially to their children, many of whom are child workers in the country's industries. The government and the employers and financiers have established countless seemingly philanthropic associations, departments, bureaus, clubs, councils and other organizations whose announced purpose is to care for the health, morals, education and training of the workers and their children. Liberal clubs and societies have done their bit by supporting many of these employers' associations.

A Good Investment.

The bosses have learned that the millions of tons of propaganda their organizations spread is a good investment to increase the production of their employees, and consequently their profits. So we have the United States Steel corporation "investing" in safety devices; the boys' republic "investing" in the child. We have investments in health week, safety week, clean up week, education week, child health week, school week and parents' week.

We have the manufacturers investing in gardens, shower baths, recreation rooms, safety guards, physical examinations, insurance, profit sharing plans, parks and athletic fields.

Safeguarding Profits.

And the canny manufacturers know that their investments are coming back to them manifold. The United States Steel corporation has declared an extra large dividend this year (in which President Coolidge, as a stockholder, shared), in spite of the investment in a few safety guards, and the distribution of tons of safety propaganda.

The National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, is still coining millions of dollars a year net profit, in spite of the investment in a few acres of garden land and parks for their employees. The Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia still pays big profits, despite investment in recreation rooms for the employees. The owners of the Pullman Palace Car company of Chicago are still able to roll in wealth produced by the Pullman workers, even tho the Pullman workers are allowed to play baseball in the "Pullman Park." The Western Electric company made ten million dollars net profit last year despite the hospital maintained for the employees.

To Increase Production.

The hard boiled employers refuse to invest a single dollar in workers' health or anything else, unless they get their dollar back with a high interest. The manufacturers invest in workers' lives in order to increase production, so that the same worker will produce more wealth for them at the same wage.

If some naive worker does not believe this let him look at page 13 of the April 25 issue of the Manufacturers' News, published by the Manufacturers Association "for the manufacturers' officials." The title of the article on page 13 is, "Protecting the Workers' Health—A POLICY WHICH INCREASES PRODUCTIVE POWER."

"Get 'Em Back to Job."

In this article we learn that a certain National Industrial Conference Board, promoted by the factory owners, has made a survey of "health service in industry." We learn that "Industry values the health of its workers." And we learn why! "Employers are concerned over the well being of their employees," says the article. "Much possible damage to health and THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER HIMSELF AND THE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF THE NATION AT LARGE IS OBVIATED BY PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS."

The large corporations even supply visiting nurses to sick workers, we learn, and care is taken of the injured employees, not to benefit the working class, but, to quote the article again, "With a view to cutting short the period of illness and returning the worker to his job as soon as possible."

After reading this article, if the worker still thinks that the employers are interested in the welfare of the working class, or that the numerous bosses' organizations raise the standard of living of the working class, let him recall the following facts.

Let the worker recall that the steel corporation, with its investment in workers' safety, pays wages of only 44 cents an hour; that the steel trust will not tolerate a union, operating a thoro and complete spy system to discover and fire employees who are advocating a union whereby the workers may raise the standard of living conditions.

Let him recall that the Pullman company, notwithstanding its athletic park, has recently increased the hours of labor and lowered the wages; that the Western Electric company, paying a wage of 30 cents an hour and in some cases lower, has, within the last six months thrown 20,000 workers on the street, jobless, and in many cases, hired back the same workers at shorter pay.

Backbone of Open Shop.

Another point must not be forgotten, these corporations which are in the forefront of the "employees' welfare" movement, are the backbone of the open shop in this country. The Curtis Publishing company of Philadelphia, which boasts of its modern buildings and recreation rooms, is the record union smasher—together with the Baldwin locomotive works—in Philadelphia. The publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, preaching the blessings of the profit system, hire young girls at \$15 a week to do the bulk of their work, and ruthlessly break efforts of the workers to organize for a living wage. And so it is with all the large corporations which prate about workers' welfare.

Communists for Workers.

There IS an organization in America which is interested in the welfare of the working class, and there is an organization which is promoting the welfare of the working class youth of this country. These are the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League. And strangely enough the employers who rant about workers' welfare seem to be extremely jealous of these two organizations.

The reaction of the employers to the Communist campaigns in the interests of the workers reveals the hypocrisy, and the true purpose of the bosses' workers' welfare bunk.

Plutes for Child Labor.

While the Workers Party and the Young Workers League were waging a strenuous campaign not only for the passage of the amendment to empower congress to prohibit child labor, but for the governmental maintenance of the working class children of school age as well, John Glenn, secretary of the manufacturers' association, and editor of the Manufacturers' News which emits workers' welfare bunk, was stumping the country and spending millions of dollars to defeat the child labor amendment and keep the child slaves toiling in America's factories. And this same association was at the same time spreading propaganda against the Communists because they were fighting to overthrow the profit system and for the seizure of power by the working class, after which there will be no child labor.

The bosses like associations for children when these associations can pass laws, as in Delaware, forcing the teacher to read five verses of the bible daily in the public schools, and dope the minds of the children about a heavenly life after death while their parents are starving at home.

What Bosses Like.

They like educational associations when they can pass laws, as in Tennessee, prohibiting the teaching of the truths of science in the public schools, sending teachers to jail when they tell the children of Darwin and evolution.

They like associations like the International Council of Women, now meeting in Washington, which can go into ecstasies against the spanking of children by parents, but cannot raise a finger to force the government to abolish child labor. They like other

"liberal" organizations, dare not protest against the silence of Coolidge, and his bosses' government, at the needs of the workers.

The "liberal" welfare organizations, taking their cue from the Wall Street government and the manufacturers' welfare organizations, meet as did the Women Voters' League in Richmond a few days ago, to discuss a Utopian marriage law, and end up by endorsing Coolidge's "arms conference" plan to further gouge plunder from the workers of Europe.

Fight Against "Open Shop."

The Workers Party leads the workers in their fight against the open shop, against wage cuts, against long hours, against the speed-up system, against the militarization of the public school system. The workers rally around the Communists in their demand for the recognition of Soviet Russia, the workers' government, for the amalgamation of the craft unions, for the abolition of the system of exploitation and the establishment of

the rule of the working class.

A Bosses' Government.

The "liberal" welfare organizations and the workers' welfare associations of the employers are put out to dupe the worker into forgetting his miserable working and living conditions, to dope him with false morals and loyalty to his bosses and his bosses' government.

The strikes of the Negro students at Fisk University and now at Howard University, the protest against the imprisonment of the Communist soldiers at Hawaii, the strikes against wage cuts and the open shop, the demand for independent political action of the working class, all these prove that the worker is not as easy to fool by these fake "welfare" organizations thrown out by the bosses.

The workers are rapidly discovering that the Communists are right when they say that there is only one class that can aid the workers to a better life thru more power—and that is the working class itself.

A New Shipment From England!



of the well known

PLEBS PUBLICATIONS

INCLUDING

Outline of Economics **\$1.00**
Outline of Modern Imperialism **Each**
Outline of Economic Geography

and

WHAT TO READ 25 Cents
(A guide for worker students)

And Another Shipment of

UNITY 15 Cents

A pamphlet of the British Minority Movement with many photographs and statements by the leading English and world revolutionary leaders,—and

WORK AMONG WOMEN 35 Cents

One of the most interesting of the new publication of women's work in Soviet Russia.

Orders filled immediately from new stock just arrived.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

George E. Pashas

COZY LUNCH

2426 Lincoln Avenue
One-half block from Imperial Hall
CHICAGO

Telephone Monroe 2284

Genova Restaurant

ITALIAN-AMERICAN

1238 Madison Street

N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.

Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty

Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Co-operate with

THE CO-OPERATORS COMPANY

Dealers in

Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables

1195 E. 71st Randolph 7059

Owned and controlled by your fellow workmen

GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and

MERCHANT TAILORS

Union Merchandise

1934 W. Chicago Avenue

(Cor. Winchester)

Phone Humboldt 2707

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two, will make a better Communist of you.

The Role of the City and Land Workers

(Continued from page 2)

to the land," or "by the land and for the land," or "land for peasant families," etc. A whole literature has developed on this theme.

The discussion contains something that is of interest. There is a tendency, for example, which says more output. We must have large industrial farms. This is one of the orientations of the bourgeoisie. But, the overwhelming majority of the agrarians, say: "No! That's all very well from the standpoint of the immediate increase of output; but from our class standpoint, we must not advocate this. We must not permit such proletarians to be produced in large masses. From the social standpoint, we are on the contrary, for settling larger numbers of peasants." In France, numerous attempts were made to substitute the large number of agricultural workers who have been attracted from the land to the towns by foreigners: Poles, Czechs, Italians, etc., who very frequently obtain small grants of land, in order at the same time to extend agriculture and to secure a firmer social foundation.

IN Germany also, an analogous controversy is going on between one wing, which has a strong agrarian color, and another which is less agrarian in character.

I quote these facts in order to show that the bourgeoisie is conducting the united front tactics consciously and deliberately, not merely by means of fine phrases, as we often do.

A very precise formulation of the united front tactics as conducted by the bourgeoisie, is given in an American financial newspaper. This paper says to the farmers: "The demagogues (i.e., the Communists), propose that you adopt united front tactics with the working class. The idea of united front tactics is a good one, the farmers stand in need of such tactics, of political assistance, but they should seek this with the big banks, with Big Business." This is a very precise formulation of the idea of the united front tactics with the peasantry, against the proletariat. How did they carry these tactics out? The tactics are expressed in various concessions made by the bourgeoisie to the peasantry and take various forms. First of all there are the agrarian reforms in backward countries. These reforms are not very extensive, we must fight against them and advocate greater and more extensive revolutionary demands, but these reforms exist and sometimes are very cleverly introduced. For example, the peasants in the border districts are first given small grants of land intended for distribution; then another small section of the peasantry and then a third, and by this means the expectations and the hopes of the entire peasantry that their position will improve, are kept alive. That is how they keep the peasantry in hand. The situation is different in Roumania, where these reforms are not carried out so cleverly. Nevertheless, the bourgeoisie has managed to win over a section of the peasantry to its side. The second question arising out of these tactics, is that of agricultural credits for co-operative societies. In the formal aspect we have the same problem in Russia, but, from the standpoint of the class character and historical aims, the position is somewhat different. The whole weight is placed on the agricultural credits. The organizational form is the agricultural society.

I WILL give you a small example: the agrarian and peasant organizations in Germany have their own banks which are closely connected with the biggest banks in the country. In Finland the co-operative societies are concentrated in two private banks. In the United States of America, the farmers on the one hand, are ruined by the trusts and by the financiers. On the other hand the latter give considerable financial aid to the farmers and in this way, hold them in power. Another form of united front tactics on the economic field is the demand for protective tariffs, by

which during the agrarian crisis, the landlords were able to draw the peasantry into their sphere of influence.

I spoke here of the methods of the united front tactics of the bourgeoisie towards the peasantry. If we do not shut our eyes to this danger, we must realize that a new orientation is needed in the Communist Parties. The main error of Trotskyism consists in the under-estimation of the peasant question. When many comrades who raise a hue and cry against Trotskyism still hold to their wrong standpoint in this question, I say that this is an impossible attitude.

WE of the Russian Communist Party have tried to find the right standpoint and we have found it. That is one of our main reasons for fighting against Trotskyism, and that is why the other parties must do the same if they say that they want to oppose Trotskyism. Their foremost task is then to adopt the right attitude towards the peasant question, and what is more, not to swerve from the right political line of policy.

What then are the prejudices which exist in the Communist Parties against the right attitude? I think that these prejudices are mainly based on narrow guild ideology of the workers in

almost everything to us. But in the epoch when we are confronted by the task of conquering political power, the question of allies is one of the main questions of the entire policy.

In the epoch of conquest of political power, there is nothing more damnable than this narrow psychology. No matter how we embellish it, objectively it is opportunism.

COMRADES, in what does Trotskyism consist? Among other things it consists of: "More proletarian," "more industrial," "not too much turning one's face to the villages." And this implies the risk of breaking up the workers' and peasants' bloc, consequently, the risk of destroying proletarian dictatorship.

It is just the viewpoint: "Why should I bother about these villagers?" which is the essence of Trotskyist opportunism, even if it flies proletarian colors.

In my draft theses all the great questions of the agrarian and peasant policy are considered from three main viewpoints.

1. Long before the conquest of political power.
2. Immediately before the conquest of political power.
3. After the conquest of political

Imperialist Democracy in the Balkans



Bayonets and Bullets for the Workers.

the industrial countries. Thus, for instance some time ago, I had a conversation with a very fine German comrade, and in the course of the conversation he said to me: "What do you expect to achieve with this workers' and peasants' government. No one will have anything to do with this slogan." Now what does such a saying mean from the viewpoint of our prognosis? It means that we must concentrate all our energies on overcoming this ideology.

LENIN said once that most of the mistakes made during struggles and in the revolution arose because slogans and devices, as well as the whole orientation which suited one epoch, are mechanically transferred to another epoch. In the earlier epoch of capitalism, the main question of our prognosis was: how will capitalism develop? Who will get the upper hand, big or small industries? What will be the process of differentiation among the former peasantry? How long will capitalism continue to develop in this way? The role of the fight was: whatever hinders the development of capitalism must cease to exist. We must do away with all the obstacles in the way of the proletariat. This was the general orientation. But today when we are confronted with utterly different tasks: conquest of political power, overthrow of capitalism, when we no longer pay attention to the prognosis, such an orientation is utterly wrong.

Formerly, the principle of organization was: the establishment of one's own class is the main task. This was

power.

THE failure to understand these changes was the main error of the preceding period. We have always asserted against the views of the reformists—and our assertion was right then and is now right—that industry and agriculture on a large scale is economically more rational. We would be reactionaries if we hindered its development. But if for instance, before the conquest and immediately after the conquest of power we point blank refuse to break up big agricultural concerns to divide part of them among the peasantry for the only reason that they are economically more profitable, we lose the entire revolution.

In this connection, I will mention the most striking of this, namely the examples of the Hungarian revolution. I maintain that we have not made the fullest possible use of this example given us by the Hungarian comrades. It would be very useful for all Communist Parties to read the books, documents and declarations referring to it and to try to understand what happened there. One is justified in saying that the main cause of the defeat of the Hungarian revolution was the agrarian question, the utterly inadmissible policy of our Hungarian comrades in this question.

THE position in Hungary was such that 72 per cent of all owners—peasants and big agrarians possessed only 15 per cent of the total amount of land. To set free large territories was absolutely necessary under such circumstances. Instead of winning

over the peasantry socially, bringing it over to the side of the proletariat, creating thus a strong base in the midst of the peasantry and arousing enthusiasm within the Red Army for the purpose of overcoming the resistance of the peasants, a different policy was indulged in. No land was parcelled out on the plea that big agricultural concerns are technically more rational. A very interesting declaration was issued which was laid down before the meeting of the workers' councils by the Communist Party. The peasantry had revolted, the proletariat stood in need of an ally and now comes the Communist Party and says in this declaration that it would be utterly wrong to divide the big estates, as this would only strengthen private ownership. With such a policy, proletarian dictatorship was supported in a way to allow the former big landowners to be again in full possession of their former property. Even if we admit that the forces were inadequate and that were other reasons for the loss of power we would now have a strong reserve in the peasantry, if our action had been different at that time. The peasants would say: after all the Communists gave us the land, it is true that the landowners took it away from us, but the Communists are fine fellows nevertheless. This would be of course a great argument for us. But the recollection of such a declaration is a great disadvantage. Under such difficult circumstances, a proletariat without alliance was deemed to be the loser. But it is an interesting fact that some Hungarian comrades fail to understand this even today. In 1919, namely, about five years ago even Comrade Varga failed to understand what he of course understands today. But Comrade Hevesi does not understand it even now. We have statements from him in the organ of our Peasant International which are supposed to be a justification of that policy. He says that the situation in Russia is utterly different from the situation in Hungary. In Hungary it was a case of a small country with a higher industrial development than in Russia, and the small industrial workers had to live. A big revenue from agriculture was required, and this could only be achieved thru big agricultural concerns. He writes as follows: "Our mistake consisted only in not doing our utmost to impress social consciousness and especially the consciousness of the peasants with the correctness of this viewpoint."

"CONSCIOUSNESS" so to speak in the Hegelian sense, is rather good for Hungarian peasants. But the main thing is that they give nothing to the peasants, and we know that to give nothing or very little weighs heavier in the scales of history than some kind of consciousness. This applies of course in a much fuller measure to the peasantry. The Hungarian Soviet government is really a great lesson to us. We have spoken at our congress about Italy and Poland, and I think it would be as well to publish all documents from the history of Hungary as well as from the history of the revolutionary developments in Italy and Poland and also in Russia.

Comrades, we must not forget the situation here previous to the October revolution: enormous revolutionary ferment among the peasantry. Two hundred and forty-two peasant demands formulated at various meetings were sent to Moscow and Petersburg from different parts of Russia. They included many stupid utopian demands, which of course we saw at once. But nevertheless we declared to the peasantry that immediately after the conquest of political power we would put their demands into law. We supported these demands and as soon as political power was in our hands we passed them into law.

AS far as production and technique go, we probably lost by it, but this was the price we paid for victory and thru which we consolidated the dictatorship and achieved the bloc between the peasantry and the working class. Thus, we must study the negative experiences of the Hungarian revolution, the negative Italian experi-

(Continued on page 8)

The Role of the City and Land Workers

(Continued from page 7)

ences and the positive experiences of the October revolution. I am of the opinion that in order to make an end of all skepticism and in connection with this question the Communist Parties must make a careful study of these lessons in order to realize that the peasant question is not a secondary question, but a most important strategic task without solution of which victory is impossible.

In studying the present conditions in the village (in the widest sense of this word) we must first of all admit that a change has taken place after the war in the mutual relations between town and country.

Marx once said: the changes in the relations between town and country are a sign of changes in the whole epoch. This is perfectly correct. The development of capitalism meant inequality between town and country, and the present period has also specific features as far as relations between town and countryside are concerned. We notice that the relative importance of the village with relation to the town has increased. From the standpoint of economy, agriculture with the relation to industry plays today a greater role than before the war. From the standpoint of class: the agrarians, the peasantry play today relatively (not absolutely) a more important role than the urban class. And therefore, also from the standpoint of politics: the influence and the political power of the village is greater than before.

THE second important phenomenon on this field is the agrarian crisis which has already been dealt with in Zinoviev's report and in Varga's speech.

The third phenomenon connected with it is the growth of peasant activity in all countries without exception.

And the fourth fact of a social nature is the fact of the differentiation of the peasantry and its organizations. These are the specific features and the most important phenomenon of this situation.

Because of this situation there are the differences in the peasant movement which we have to record. The differences between the big agrarians and the peasants.

Another set of differences are those within the peasantry itself. All these differences give us an opportunity to make use of the situation and to draw proper political conclusions. These differences develop in various forms. The difference between the peasants and big agrarians follows in backward countries the line of agrarian reform. This is the struggle for land. The gulf between the peasantry and the bourgeoisie in the so-called civilized countries follows two main lines, on the one hand it follows the line of taxation policy and on the other hand, the line of economic policy—of syndicates and trusts. The third feature of the situation is the war peril.

ALL this represents an objective basis for our policy. We have only to take advantage of the differences between the big landowners and the peasants in the backward countries to get a revolutionary solution of the agrarian question in the chief sense of the word. In connection with questions of taxation, corn prices and prices for manufactured articles, we must use the slogan of joint struggle against trust capital.

Comrades, I must declare here most emphatically that in some Communist Parties it has not yet been understood that we must go to the peasants with wholly empiric, wholly concrete demands. The social democrats and the bourgeoisie on the other hand proceed with concrete demands, and this makes a great impression on the peasants. The Communist Parties must not ignore these partial demands. On the contrary, in this respect we can give much more, but we must associate all partial demands with our revolutionary prospects. This is the main thing as far as we are concerned.

What is the best method to rouse the peasants against the bourgeois state? Evidently the taxation problems. Taxation policy is the policy of

the state. When the peasants protest against the burden of taxation they protest against the state. It is the most important thing for us to bring the peasants into conflict with the bourgeois state. Taxation policy and the Communist demands in connection with it, that is the most important bridge to bring over the peasants from the standpoint of love for the bourgeois state to the standpoint of hatred of the bourgeois state.

THERE are comrades who hold the view that by decreasing the burden of taxation for the peasantry we are increasing it for the workers. This is a very bad argument. The contrary is the case; it is because the poor and middle class peasantry is as interested in the lowering of the taxes as the working class that we must march together. The same applies to prices for manufactured articles. One of the most important causes of the problem of the scissors is the policy of the monopolist organs of capitalism. The slogan of struggle against monopolist capitalism, against cartel profits in the form of struggle for lower prices for manufactured articles is well adapted to bring together the forces of the peasants and the workers.

It is the same with the struggle against the war peril.

On the strength of this situation, we witness now various movements within the peasantry, movements of various types, revolutionary agrarian movements, movements based on the agrarian crisis, etc. A specific form was the farmer movement in the U. S. A., where close on a third of the farmers were ruined. Then there are movements based on bad harvests, as for instance in some parts of Germany. An important chapter in the history of movements are colonial movements. There are also various mixed kinds of movements. But there is no doubt whatever that the magnitude, the intensity, the social weight of these movements has been on the ascendancy of late. Moreover, the differentiation process within the peasant association has been a general feature. This process takes place in all countries where peasant organizations exist.

I have already described the situation on this field. In all countries, except in the colonies, the leadership of the peasant organizations was in the hands of the big agrarians and big peasants. Lately we witness a process of differentiation and splitting off of the organizations of the small peasants, dwarf farmers, etc. In Bulgaria there is a fairly big left wing within the former Stambolisky union, in Czechoslovakia there are the so-called independent small owners (domoviny), and we see similar phenomena in Germany, Poland, France, etc.

This kind of differentiation in the peasant organizations is an incontrovertible fact. Here we are confronted with various questions of propaganda, agitation and organization.

In connection with peasant organizations we must take into consideration various types and various possibilities. Where organizations already exist they probably exist in two different forms, in the form of a political party and in the form of the so-called peasant federation. I think that our tactics with respect to the already existing organizations, must generally speaking, consist in supporting the left wings of these organizations or in forming a bloc with them. The form and methods depend on various circumstances. In how far and when we should split off these left wings also depends on specific circumstances. The characteristic feature of all these organizations is that they embrace a variety of social elements from the big agrarians down to the agricultural laborer. This is even noticeable in organizations which have split off, for even they embrace various sections of peasants. We must support the left organizations within the party and the federations. But when necessary must not be afraid of causing splits.

BUT the most important question is, which form of organization we should give preference to when the initiative is ours. Not the form of a

political party, I think, but the form of a peasant federation. Political parties are not suitable for various reasons. For instance, this would mean the adherence of our party must be on the one hand members of the Communist Party and on the other hand members of another party. We would also have only Communist groups, among the peasants, only a federation and not an extensive peasant organization. We have no need for Communist peasant sects, little groups. We must capture and organize the large numbers of dwarf farmers and small peasants. For this the form of the peasant union is much more suitable. We need not offer these peasants the full Communist program. We do not want to bring about a state of Communist constipation. We must bring forward elementary demands, we must be much more radical than any other organization, we must give this organization great scope and must establish our influence thru the activity of our party comrades. If necessary we can form fractions in this organization. But under certain circumstances, the organization can be under our influence even without fractions. Thus the form of a peasant union and not of political

parties is the most suitable form. Some of our parties have already been successful in this direction. But in comparison with the great task which is before us, these are only the first timid steps on the way to the capture of the masses.

COMRADES, I should like also to say something about the specific problem of the relations between the working class and the peasantry in Russia. But I think it will be more expedient to deal with it in my report on the Russian party discussion.

I reiterate, it is a fact that very little study goes on in our parties. And yet this is the most elementary necessity.

The bourgeoisie understands the problem much better, it studies more and is much more efficient on this field than the Communist Parties.

I close my report by expressing the wish and the hope that after this session of the Enlarged Executive and after the theses on the Bolshevization of the party, all Communist parties and the Communist International will become truly Bolshevized and will above all turn their attention to the agrarian and peasant question, applying the Leninist policy on this field. (Loud applause.)

The "Shot-Gun Wedding" at London

(Continued from page 1.)

effect of the sudden deflation of present prices by even ten per cent, but we are bound to say, assuming an immediate change to be inevitable, that authorities advising Churchill appear to have adopted the best possible method." The London Daily Mail says: "The public has not forgotten how completely financiers' predictions of benefits from the Dawes plan have been belied by events. Are the financiers going to show themselves better prophets now?"

There are ominous fears of the British industrial capitalists that the change will bring them a sharpening of friction with the British working class. The newest effort at stabilization throws again into sharp relief the fact that "stabilization" is at the expense of deeper enslavement of the working class and carries the germs of its own destruction. In considering the possibility of France following the lead in establishing the gold standard, the question seems to the French bourgeois to hinge upon a sharp reduction of wages, while in England it is already said that prices will have to be sharply lowered as a consequence of the re-adoption of the gold standard, and that therefore the British labor bill will have to be fought for a reduction of wages.

British Labor.

And here we come to the question of the different layers of the British working class—for the working class also has different layers. The dominant MacDonaldism of the labor party is a reflection of the privileged position of the higher-paid "labor aristocracy" which holds the political views of the petty-bourgeoisie and supports British imperialism, not thru some unaccountable accident, but because it has enjoyed a little share of the spoils of imperialist exploitation of the colonies. The cracking of the British colonial empire undermines

the privileged position of the upper layers of the working class and precipitates them toward the really proletarian ranks and the proletarian outlook.

THE growth of the left wing of the British labor party—and the willingness of the trade unions to enter into relations with the trade unions of Russia for world trade union unity—all this is also intimately connected with the impossibility of the dream of permanent stabilization.

All will not be happy in this shotgun marriage of British capitalism with American capitalism. The bitterest fight is provided for in the very fact of the marriage ceremony—and this is the age of international divorces.

The new housekeeping arrangements will begin, and will last for a time—and then the break-up. The 2,000,000 unemployed in England, the frightful stagnation of industry, with the only way out a struggle between capitalist England and America for re-division of the subject territories for exploitation—all this promises that the shotgun marriage will not last to a silver wedding.

Meantime it is a time for the fast work of our British comrades and ourselves to build up our Communist Parties. In England, to develop the minority movement, in America to do the parallel thing as well as the more primitive task of drawing the working class out of political alliance with the capitalists class and into independent political action and class consciousness.

Second-Hand Books

Used Communist, Labor and Economic books, pamphlets, magazines and maps in all languages, bought, sold and exchanged at cut prices.

"Daily" Book Exchange

805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, NOTICE!

HEAR

MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Workers Party
PROF. WM. GUTHRIE, City College

DEBATE ON

Resolved: That the Russian Soviet System
Is Superior to Parliamentary Democracy:

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue

Sunday, May 17, 2 P. M.

Admission 50 Cents.